

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 215

6 November 1986

## USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## ARMS CONTROL &amp; DISARMAMENT

|                                                                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Text of Karpov Interview on Disarmament [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 30 Oct]             | AA 1 |
| Bovin Interviewed on Arms Talks Issues [East Berlin]                                | AA 3 |
| IZVESTIYA Editor Yefimov Writes on Reykjavik<br>[Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 3 Nov] | AA 4 |
| Levin on Post-Reykjavik 'Confusion' in Bonn                                         | AA 7 |
| Israelyan Addresses Meeting on CBW Agreement                                        | AA 8 |

## COMMUNIST RELATIONS

|                                                   |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| TASS Notes CEMA Session End, Protocol, Communique | BB 1 |
| Ryzhkov Address Concludes CEMA Session            | BB 1 |
| TASS Cites CEMA's Sychev on Session Results       | BB 2 |
| Ryzhkov, Zaykov Attend Bucharest Trade Fair       | BB 2 |

## WORLD &amp; REGIONAL ISSUES

|                                                                   |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| TASS Reports 2d Day Activities at CSCE Meeting                    | CC 1  |
| Shultz, Shevardnadze Talks                                        | CC 2  |
| Second Meeting                                                    | CC 2  |
| Talks End [AFP]                                                   | CC 3  |
| Shevardnadze Comments                                             | CC 3  |
| 'Bitter Aftertaste'                                               | CC 3  |
| Levin Views Vienna Remarks                                        | CC 4  |
| Press Conference Held                                             | CC 5  |
| Kovalev Answers Questions                                         | CC 5  |
| Shevardnadze Departs Vienna                                       | CC 7  |
| Shevardnadze Arrives in Moscow                                    | CC 7  |
| IZVESTIYA Previews Follow-up<br>[5 Nov]                           | CC 7  |
| Aliyev Holds Talks in Maputo; Home via PDRY<br>[IZVESTIYA 30 Oct] | CC 8  |
| Aganbegyan Speaks on Reforms, Arms Race [Vienna TV]               | CC 10 |

## UNITED STATES &amp; CANADA

|                                                                       |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Commentaries View Republican Post-Election Damage                     | A 1 |
| Zorin: 'Very Painful Defeat'                                          | A 1 |
| TASS Hits 'Political Tricks'                                          | A 1 |
| Commentaries Criticize U.S. SDI Stance                                | A 2 |
| Korionov Hits Advocates [PRAVDA 1 Nov]                                | A 2 |
| Kornilov Condemns 'Militarism' [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Nov]             | A 4 |
| U.S. Trade Official Meets Dobrynin, Kamentsev                         | A 5 |
| U.S. Naval Squadron Calls at PRC Port 5 Nov                           | A 5 |
| U.S. Plans Carrier-Based Stealth Aircraft<br>[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Oct] | A 6 |
| U.S. Atomic Submarine Damaged in Accident                             | A 6 |

## NORTHEAST ASIA

North Korean Election Reported by PRAVDA [4 Nov] C 1  
Officials Attend Mongolian Friendship Meeting C 1  
Commentary on U.S.-South Korea Naval Exercise [Sergeyev] C 1

## SOUTH ASIA

Defense Ministry Says DRA Withdrawal 'Completed' D 1  
Gorbachev Replies to Indian Schoolgirl D 2

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

IZVESTIYA Versions of Philippine Official's Visit E 1  
Shevardnadze Meeting [2 Nov] E 1  
Official Ends Visit [2 Nov] E 1

## EASTERN EUROPE

Consumer Goods Cooperation Protocol Signed [Warsaw] F 1  
Post-Crisis Poland Strengthens E. Bloc Links F 1  
[Losoto in PRAVDA 30 Oct]  
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Notes Death of Poland's Moczar [4 Nov] F 2  
Demichev Receives SFRY Envoy's Credentials F 3  
SFRY Bodies Discuss 'Antisocialist' Activities [PRAVDA 31 Oct] F 3

## WESTERN EUROPE

Official Comments on Ties With Turkey, Syria G 1  
[Ankara ANATOLIA 5 Nov]

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA

TASS Comments on McFarlane 'Mission to Iran' H 1  
Mission Rebuts U.S. Neutrality [Turkatenko] H 1  
'Secret' U.S.-Iran Contacts H 1  
Dublin Protests Passport Use H 2  
Ambassador to Jordan Holds News Conference [cross-reference] H 2

## GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Military Chiefs Attend Meeting Before Ceremonies O 1  
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Nov]  
Sokolov Sends Greetings to Kabul Ceremony O 1  
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Nov]  
Forces' Role in Defending Revolution Viewed O 1  
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Nov]

## POLITICAL &amp; SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Ideological Workers R 1  
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Sep]  
Solovyev Attends Leningrad Conference [PRAVDA 1 Nov] R 7  
Solovyev Presents Awards to Leningrad Shipyard R 7  
PRAVDA Editorializes on Combating Propaganda R 7  
[30 Oct]

|                                                    |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Two Chernobyl Firefighters Honored Posthumously    | R 9  |
| Weekly Interviews Yeltsin on Developments [TANJUG] | R 10 |

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

|                                                                            |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CPSU CC Makes Decision on Collective Contract System<br>[PRAVDA 31 Oct]    | S 1 |
| IZVESTIYA Explains New Approach to Wage Setting<br>[1 Nov]                 | S 2 |
| NOVOSTI Comments on Prices, Earnings, Reform<br>[Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Oct] | S 4 |
| PRAVDA on Economists' Role in Restructuring [1 Nov]                        | S 5 |

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

|                                                      |     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Agricultural Developments for 3-5 Nov Reported       | T 1 |
| Kolhoz, Sovkhoz Marketing Failures Noted [Ruvinskiy] | T 1 |
| Dagestan Farms Reported Unprofitable at Plenum       | T 2 |

## SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Cosmos-1889 Space Research Satellite Launched    | U 1 |
| TASS Reports 19th Meeting of Intercosmos Members | U 1 |

## MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

|                                                                      |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Akhromeyev Presents Military Awards 1 Nov                            | V 1 |
| Honors Staff Academy [Burbyga in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Nov]              | V 1 |
| Lauds Defense Ministry Archive [Petrovskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Nov] | V 1 |

TEXT OF KARPOV INTERVIEW ON DISARMAMENT

AU040540 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Oct 86 p 2

[Interview given by Viktor Karpov, head of the disarmament delegation of the Soviet Union and ambassador at large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to Ferenc Szaniszlo: "Interview with Soviet disarmament expert Viktor Karpov -- The Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Is Verifiable" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Viktor Karpov is a leading diplomat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union dealing with issues of disarmament. His name is often seen in dispatches; he is the leader of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American disarmament talks in Geneva. Our Moscow correspondent, Ferenc Szaniszlo, asked him about the Soviet package deal, the various methods of eliminating nuclear arms, and the chances of a mutual moratorium.

[Szaniszlo] The man in the street has no idea how nuclear weapons can be eliminated...

[Karpov] This question calls for special attention, and we at the talks regard it as a special point on the agenda. We do have some experience already, for instance, with the SALT agreement. The Soviet Union and the United States agreed that the launching of more submarines carrying missiles above those permitted would be accompanied by a proportionate reduction in their land-based missiles.

There are exact provisions for disassembling the inner part of a missile silo or exploding a vault inwards to prevent further deployment and on a whole series of similar measures. In other words, we do have some experience. In the future, we must draw up an agreement that provides a strict guarantee for eliminating nuclear arms, including nuclear warheads.

[Szaniszlo] You have mentioned the problem of verification. How is this done in practice? Will Soviet experts go overseas to personally observe the disassembly of nuclear arms and vice versa?

[Karpov] As far as I know, these questions have not as yet been drawn up in detail. Principally, we do not exclude any form of verification. It is necessary for both sides to be satisfied that the nuclear weapons covered by the agreement have been eliminated and that no "reserves" remain. This is why on site verification is necessary concerning both the process of elimination and those that remain, those not included in the agreement. As for the latter, only the number set forth in the agreement may remain. That is, according to our proposal, only 50-50 [as published] percent of strategic nuclear missiles may remain.

[Szaniszlo] Let us assume that both sides have eliminated their nuclear means. However, the technology to produce them will remain, and this will make it possible to manufacture missiles and warheads in a very short time, in days, perhaps in hours...

[Karpov] The already developed production technology will, of course, remain. On the other hand, an effective international security system could guarantee that neither of the signatories would violate the agreement. If, however, such a thing happens, the system -- international or another kind of monitoring -- would indicate this.

[Szaniszlo] The second issue I would like to mention is Western Europe. Does one not think that the governments in Western Europe have adopted a rather ambiguous stance? On the one hand, they would like the Soviet Union and the United States to eliminate their own strategic nuclear means and perhaps abandon even the SDI. On the other hand, they are opposed to the withdrawal of American medium-range missiles from their territories, referring to a danger "threatening" them from the East....

[Karpov] This is also my impression. Official circles in certain Western countries -- Great Britain, the FRG, and France -- think that Western Europe needs nuclear weapons, because this is the only way to guarantee a balance against the alleged superiority of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact as regards conventional arms. I think that this kind of argument is less and less convincing. On 11 June this year the member states of the Warsaw Pact expressed their willingness to accept a significant reduction of European conventional arms and armed forces from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains. We are willing to completely ban chemical weapons, and this is at present under discussion. According to England, however, nuclear forces are the only means to protect itself against chemical warfare "coming from the East."

Let us destroy the stockpile of chemical weapons and significantly reduce European conventional arms and armed forces, because this will make the argument for the alleged need for nuclear weapons in Western Europe unnecessary. There is absolutely no need to have nuclear arms and chemical weapons; so, these barbarian means must be destroyed. And, with respect to the large-scale and systematic reduction of conventional arms and armed forces, we are ready to negotiate even today.

[Szaniszlo] Under the Soviet disarmament proposals, both the British and French nuclear means will remain undisturbed. Would this not pose a risk, since both the Soviet Union and the United States would destroy their entire nuclear force over 10 years, while two NATO states -- allies of the United States -- could maintain theirs. Thus, balance would disintegrate....

[Karpov] Indeed, your question is a subject of serious and thorough examinations. It is also included in our proposal that we submitted on 15 January, which refers to destroying nuclear weapons by the end of the century. According to these proposals, both the Soviet Union and the United States would initially reduce their nuclear weaponry by 50 percent. The question may arise, however, how the states in possession of nuclear weapons, such as England and France, could join this process.

Our proposal underlines the point that these countries would join the Soviet Union and the United States in the second stage and that, as an initial step, would freeze the number of their nuclear weapons. After this, following our example, they would begin destroying their nuclear missiles, especially those of the tactical offensive type.

[Szaniszlo] In Reykjavik, the problem of a moratorium was treated as a central issue. In your view, this could be discussed by a separate negotiating group at the Geneva talks.

[Karpov] We suggest comprehensive negotiations.

[Szaniszlov] That is, the moratorium would be discussed in Geneva?

[Karpov] It might as well be in Geneva. But I think the moratorium could be the subject of separate talks, because it involves technical issues that call for negotiations by experts. At present, we are talking with U.S. representatives about issues that also refer to the problem of a possible mutual freeze on nuclear tests, verification. The next round will take place in November. [paragraph continues]

However, these negotiations are merely dealing with the issues of the problem, although in our view we need comprehensive political discussions aimed at a total ban on nuclear arms tests.

#### BOVIN INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS ISSUES

LD051005 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Interview with IZVESTIYA correspondent Aleksandr Bovin by correspondent Wolfgang Grosse; time and place not given; Bovin remarks in Russian with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Grosse] Aleksandr Bovin, Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals in Reykjavik have created a completely new situation in the struggle for nuclear disarmament. These proposals are now on the table of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. How do you assess the position which the U.S. delegation has been adopting so far at the Geneva negotiations since the talks in Reykjavik? Are they not seeking, possibly, even to go back on the results which were achieved in Reykjavik?

[Bovin] You see, very little time has passed so far and, therefore, it is difficult to talk in detail about the American position in Geneva. It is not yet sufficiently clear. If I am to express my personal opinion, then I believe that the Americans will maneuver, that they will put the brakes on the agreements which we reached in Geneva [as heard]. They will [words indistinct] pretexts and excuses in order to curb the solution of the problems on which agreement was attained in Reykjavik. That is, in my view, particularly [words indistinct]. When Comrade Gorbachev spoke of new conditions, he meant that a new level of agreements was reached in Reykjavik, and now the experts want to carry on from where things ended in Reykjavik. That is our new situation. But, I repeat once more, I should like to be wrong -- one of the rare cases in which a journalist would like to be wrong. But, nonetheless, I believe that the Americans, I repeat, will put the brakes on that which was agreed in Reykjavik.

[Grosse] The American perseverance with President Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative prevented a result to the negotiations, a breakthrough, in Reykjavik. Is no compromise possible with SDI?

[Bovin] I would like to hope that a compromise is possible, for in the end, that which we proposed to the Americans is in no way the complete renunciation of SDI of which they sometimes write in America. There they say: Gorbachev wants to torpedo SDI. That is not wholly precise. We understand the importance which the Americans attach to this program. Therefore, our proposals have a different character. We put strict adherence to all stipulations of the treaty on the limitation of missile defense systems at the center of attention. Our main thesis ran: The duration of the validity of this treaty should be fixed at 10 years, so that no weapon can (?emerge) within 10 years. In these 10 years research work on this program is to be permitted, and tests are to be permitted, but only under laboratory conditions. That means: such systems may not be tested in space, as the Americans want.

Our position here is absolutely, precisely in accordance with Article 5 of the treaty.

It says there that it is forbidden to construct, test, or expand antimissile systems or their components on the sea, in the air, in space or in mobile form on earth. That is Article 5, and we have proposed that this be specified, in strict accordance with this article. But the Americans want to broaden the framework of the treaty, they want to break through this framework and test their weapons in outer space. The situation here [words indistinct] possibilities that the Americans will return to common sense and declare themselves in agreement with restricting research to laboratory work. There are bitter arguments on this in the United States. There are active political forces there which advocate it. We hope that it is not yet the evening of all days, as we say. We shall fight. We shall fight, supported by our friends and by the world public. We shall fight for it. One does not achieve anything without a struggle.

[Grosse] Do you believe that the West European countries can play a larger role than hitherto in the struggle for agreements?

[Bovin] Yes, definitely, definitely. The wave of neoconservatism which has arisen not only in America, but also in Western Europe, is contributing to a certain degree to the fact that Europe is, in part, losing its own face. The tendencies of Atlanticism are fairly strong; the tendencies to hide behind the Americans are fairly strong; the tendencies to view the world through the eyes of the Americans are fairly strong. This is, of course, not absolute; it is relative. But, nonetheless, all this exists, although there are political forces, movements and parties in Western Europe, I am convinced, which advocate a more independent European policy, a more independent role for Europe in NATO, incidentally, as well, and in world policy generally.

Our position, Moscow's position -- and we have never made a secret of it -- consists in supporting Europe in this respect, in contributing toward Western Europe, and toward Europe as a whole, becoming a factor in world politics. No damage emerges from this, but it brings only benefits -- both for Europe and for us, and for the Americans. We want good relations with America and Western Europe.

IZVESTIYA EDITOR YEFIMOV WRITES ON REYKJAVIK

PM051129 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Nov 86 p 3

[IZVESTIYA First Deputy Chief Editor Nikolay Yefimov "Focus" article: "The Soviet Union Wanted To Abolish All Nuclear Arms"]

[Text] In a 19 October editorial after the meeting in Reykjavik SVENSKA DAGBLADET wrote that "both sides are uncertain about what was said when the great men met."

"The first reaction," the newspaper continued, "after the final meeting was that the summit was a dangerous fiasco." Yes, that was the assessment that Secretary of State George Shultz made of the meeting at a briefing in Reykjavik.

But this is hardly true of "the other side." I was present myself at the press conference Mikhail Gorbachev gave about an hour after the end of the meeting. He made what was essentially a different assessment that did not bear the stamp of panic and described the meetings as interesting, important, and promising.

"I think that it is true that what happened in Reykjavik -- despite the fact that we ended our meeting without reaching agreement on questions where we had, it seemed, found lines of progress -- is regrettable and a disappointment, but I would nevertheless not describe the meeting as fruitless. On the contrary, it was yet another step on the ladder in the complicated and difficult dialogue in the search for solutions. It is after all the case that we are looking for difficult solutions to difficult questions."

Surely this does not sound like "a dangerous fiasco."

Since Reykjavik Mikhail Gorbachev has twice spoken on Soviet television, and no matter how carefully you analyze what he said it is impossible to find even a hint of deviation from the assessment he made at the press conference in Reykjavik.

The abrupt reverses that there have been on the U.S. side are a different matter. The press in the United States has reported in detail how on the aircraft leaving Reykjavik Ronald Reagan and his closest advisers were already deciding to do a turnabout in the interpretation of the meeting. As if by a miracle it was transformed from a "fiasco" to a "success."

But this does not make it correct to assert that "both sides" have revised their initial assessments. The Soviet side has had no reason to change its assessment. As far as the U.S. side is concerned, it must speak for itself -- but it seems to be unable to do so: One person says one thing, another another, and a third something else.

When SVENSKA DAGBLADET's editorial writers assert that "nor is Moscow showing a united front," I have to disappoint them, or perhaps, on the contrary, make them happy. I dare to assert that "the front is united"! The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has approved the work of the Soviet delegation in Reykjavik and the new compromise proposals which it put forward and which made it possible to reach an understanding on important questions such as reductions in and later the total abolition of offensive strategic arms and the abolition of the medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Politburo also stressed: "It would be a disastrous step to miss the historic chance of a cardinal solution to the problems of war and peace."

The idea that the two state leaders in an almost improvisatory way -- "without any experts" -- tried to solve their own countries' as well as their allies' security problems, that they were tempted to "take bold initiatives" as if they were playing some kind of poker, seems to me to be far from the truth.

I cannot say anything about the Americans, but the expert working group was led on the Soviet side by Chief of General Staff Marshal Akhromeyev, who for 1 hour and 20 minutes discussed what was and what was not acceptable with the U.S. experts before a compromise solution was reached. There can be no doubt that in his capacity as chief of General Staff he is competent and that his recommendations were well founded.

Meetings and negotiations at this level are also of course preceded by careful "home preparation," by repeated analyses of the two sides' interests and possibilities, and by a determination of the limits for compromise. Here too I am unable to say how the U.S. delegation prepared itself.

But as far as the Soviet side is concerned, it prepared itself responsibly, seriously, and thoroughly.

It is ridiculous to believe that the Soviet side put forward its significant proposals without giving them thorough consideration in advance, that the experts did not understand or did not have time to analyze what was happening. The proposals were not something improvised during the face-to-face talks between the two leaders. The Soviet leadership had made careful preparations in which, in addition to the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, the Foreign and Defense Ministries, many other ministries, researchers, military experts, and specialists from various branches of industry were involved.

In addition wide-ranging discussions had taken place with the leaders of the socialist countries. It should also be said that the Soviet side, when it went through its "package" prior to Reykjavik, took as its point of departure the comprehensive program for the total abolition of nuclear arms before the year 2000 which Mikhail Gorbachev put forward as long ago as 15 January. At that time some people thought that this -- the total abolition of nuclear arms -- was a dream, a utopia.

The Reykjavik meeting showed that this program was realistic and feasible. This is undoubtedly one of the pluses of the meeting.

When I sometimes encounter assertions in the West European press which give a distorted picture of reality I try to understand where all this comes from. Is it due to an exaggerated trust in U.S. information sources? Or to an uncritical attitude to them?

Disinformation about Libya -- where the United States was, as it were, caught red-handed -- does not seem to have worried many people. What President Reagan's closest staff do with Reykjavik after Reykjavik and what is taken up in the U.S. right-wing press should worry everyone.

It is amazing that the understanding the two sides reached in Iceland -- the agreement to abolish all offensive strategic arms and to abolish all medium-range missiles in Europe -- is now being distorted in such a way that people are now, as it were, denying the level of agreement that was reached. It is as if these questions had not even been discussed in Reykjavik, as if no understanding on them had been expressed.

This applies of course to both sides' agreement to bring about a radical solution to the problem of strategic arms, that is, to abolish not only ballistic missiles but also other types of dangerous weapons. "Okay, if that is what you want!" President Reagan said. Was there something he did not take in, did he not understand everything?

Do not think that he did not take in and understand everything! He did not give his support to something "in general," he gave his support to a concrete, clear proposal -- that before 1996 the superpowers should abolish all nuclear explosive devices, including bomber aircraft, all battlefield weapons, cruise missiles, submarine-based arms, and medium-range weapons.

He said to Mikhail Gorbachev: "If we are agreed that by the end of the 10-year period we will abolish all nuclear arms, we can give this agreement to our delegations in Geneva for them to work out a treaty which you can sign on your visit to the United States." What is unclear and incomprehensible about that?

It is astonishing that the world without nuclear arms whose contours began to emerge in Reykjavik has frightened influential circles in a number of countries, especially the United States. Suddenly we have seen attempts being made to halt the progress begun in Reykjavik, to play down the level of agreement reached, "reinterpret" the words your own side used, draw a line under what was said, and write in things that were not said at all.

To cap it all, people are introducing in retrospect conditions which, as a Russian proverb puts it, are beyond the pale. Presidential adviser Admiral Poindexter has demanded neither more nor less than that Washington, before it agrees to nuclear disarmament, "must see changes in the political climate in the Soviet Union."

This is yet another reinterpretation of the Reykjavik meeting -- a reinterpretation which smells old and stale. Another Presidential adviser, Richard Pipes, presented the Soviet Union with a "choice" 5 years ago: either voluntary changes to everything Soviet in the direction of the American way of life or World War III.

The Soviet delegation came to Reykjavik with the most radical proposals for reductions in and the abolition of armaments in the whole history of Soviet-U.S. negotiations. Our position is clear and unambiguous. It is our deepest conviction that it accords with the Soviet people's interests.

Here I can see as my point of departure, for example, the 2,000 letters from readers which IZVESTIYA receives every day. It is difficult to imagine that these interests conflict totally with the interests of other peoples. We do not intend to alter our position.

#### LEVIN ON POST-REYKJAVIK 'CONFUSION' IN BONN

LD050806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The West German magazine STERN has concluded that since Reykjavik, where serious debates on the idea of liberating the world from nuclear weapons took place, confusion has been reigning in Bonn. The Kohl government, the magazine writes, has perceived a danger in the plans to liquidate medium-range missiles. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin:

The conclusion reached by the STERN magazine is being echoed in the pages of other newspapers and weeklies, and it is being discussed on radio and television. The confusion is obvious. But why, much of the mass media in the FRG is reasonably asking, does the government -- which has more than once proclaimed that the task is to ensure peace with as few weapons as possible and has said that the deployment of U.S. missiles on the country's territory is a move apparently forced upon it as a result of the emergence of the Soviet SS-20 missiles -- now, when the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to remove all its missiles together with other moves toward a sharp reduction in the threat of a nuclear war -- try to convince one that the FRG is doomed to destruction without American missiles?

Yes, evidently the two ends of Bonn's official propaganda do not meet. Why should we believe? Many of those who quite recently were repeating the government's platitudinous policy, are now asking. It is the truth that should be believed. The crux of the matter is that the deployment of the American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe was in fact not a response, but a challenge.

It is well known that the plans to deploy Pershing-2's and cruise missiles in West Europe were worked out at the NATO headquarters long before the appearance of the Soviet SS-20S. That is why it is perfectly logical that now, when the Soviet Union has proposed the scrapping of all medium-range missiles together with other measures to limit nuclear armaments, they are becoming alarmed in the NATO countries -- alarmed because they are obviously not ready for a basic solution to the issues. At Reykjavik, the Soviet Union made very substantial concessions in order to open up a real path to understanding. We declined to take account of the British and French nuclear forces; we are prepared to freeze missiles with a range of up to 1,000 km and start talks immediately on their future. Our position clearly points to a sincere desire to immediately begin the process of limitation nuclear armaments, and if new demands are now being put forward it turns out that Bonn, ignoring the interests of national policy, is blindly following Washington's course, the realism of which is greatly in doubt.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES MEETING ON CBW AGREEMENT

LD040955 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] New York November 4 TASS -- At the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly a big group of delegations including those of Argentina, Vietnam, GDR, Greece, Spain, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, Sweden, have stated that priority attention should be paid to invigorating the negotiations on a convention on complete and efficient prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction. The need of successful completion of negotiations on prohibition of chemical weapons is noted in the draft resolution submitted by the group. This is one of the main questions in the package of disarmament problems at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly. Many delegations touch upon this question in their speeches.

The Soviet Union's task is to successfully complete the current negotiations in 1987, said on Monday the USSR's representative Viktor Israelyan. In line with the fundamentals provisions of the January 15 statement, our country in April put forward broad-scale proposals on elimination of the production facilities for making chemical weapons. It is now essential to give a fresh impetus to the negotiations, above all in the areas where there was no sight for an accord yet until recently. What is at issue is non-production of weapons in the commercial (civil) chemical industry and coordination of procedures of requested verifications.

The USSR's representative proposed that agreement be reached on dividing all chemicals into four categories with different limitation and verification regimes. International inspection could be of various forms: permanent presence of international inspectors, systematic verifications, single requested verifications.

As to requested verification procedures, the USSR, guided by the desire to have the convention concluded as soon as possible, proposed that it should be based on a proposal which was submitted by Britain at the disarmament conference in summer, provided its finalising [as received]. If such an approach proves to be acceptable to the United States and other parties to the negotiations, the way to an accord will be open. The USSR will also be ready to agree, as the first step towards elimination of nuclear weapons, on introduction of moratorium, mutually with the USA, on the production and deployment of chemical weapons, for the moratorium to be comprehensive and to cover also binary weapons.

TASS NOTES CEMA SESSION END, PROTOCOL, COMMUNIQUE

LD051752 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 5 TASS -- The 42nd sitting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended here today.

The meeting summed up the results of the work over a period that has passed since the Moscow economic summit conference. The participants in the meeting said that the fraternal countries had taken a major step in the solution of economic and social tasks, in the consolidation of their positions in the world arena.

Speaking at the session's sitting, representatives of delegations pointed out not only positive results but also dwelt on shortcomings.

They have arrived at the conclusion that the CMEA countries have embarked upon a qualitatively new stage of cooperation and development, so in the near future it is necessary to switch the national economy decisively to the lines of intensification, speed up the rates of the economic development, upgrade relations in production, increase the output of products at the level of the world's best standards.

It was emphasized at the sitting that broad development of such progressive forms of cooperation as direct ties, the creation of joint enterprises, amalgamations and organisations on a cost-accounting basis is one of the most important tasks of cooperation at the present stage. A major practical step in this direction was the signing at the level of heads of government during the session of bilateral agreements between economic organisations of the USSR and Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

A protocol has been signed on the results of the session and a communique has been adopted.

It has been decided to hold the next sitting of the CMEA session in 1987 in Moscow.

RYZHKOV ADDRESS CONCLUDES CEMA SESSION

LD052200 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The CEMA conference in Bucharest has ended. [passage omitted]

Romanian Prime Minister Dascalescu, chairman of the session, noted in his closing address that the work of the session took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust. He expressed satisfaction with the results and thanked all the participants.

Comrade Ryzhkov then delivered an answering address: [video shows Ryzhkov, mid-shot, seated, addressing conference. Longer shots show other members of Soviet delegation flanking him: from left -- Talyzin, Zaykov, Ryzhkov, Antonov]

[Begin Ryzhkov recording] [Words indistinct] I wish to (?speak of) the 42d CEMA conference.

During our exchange of views, topical questions of cooperation between the socialist countries were considered, questions which have great importance for their further socioeconomic development and mutual cooperation. We worked in a good comradely atmosphere, spoke frankly [otkrovenno], critically appraised our work, and tried to focus attention on the shortcomings and difficulties which we are encountering, in order to remove them. And the decisions adopted by the session should therefore play a positive role in deepening socialist integration and expanding our cooperation.

On behalf of all the delegations, allow me to sincerely thank the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the republic, and the Council of Ministers for the attention they have devoted to our session, and for providing good conditions for the holding of the session. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] On behalf of the Government of Soviet Union, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov invited all to the next session of the CEMA conference in Moscow. With this, the 42d session of the conference of the CEMA concluded its work.

On the conclusion of the session, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania organized a reception attended by the delegations of the CEMA member-countries, including the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov.

#### TASS CITES CEMA'S SYCHEV ON SESSION RESULTS

LD052355 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov (TASS) -- V.V. Sychev, secretary of the CEMA, arranged a press conference today on the results of the work of the 42d CEMA conference. He said that the CEMA session noted the great significance of the new initiatives of the fraternal parties and states aimed at strengthening peace, ending the arms race, particularly the nuclear arm race, and creating a universal system of international security. The fraternal countries unanimously endorsed the proposals set out by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, at his meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik. V.V. Sychev said in conclusion that the session, having discussed the results of work over the past 2 and 1/2 years, pinpointed practical measures aimed at the further social and economic progress of the fraternal states, and at consistent deepening and improvement of socialist economic integration.

#### RYZHKOVA, ZAYKOV ATTEND BUCHAREST TRADE FAIR

LD060308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [video shows a group of people, with Ryzhkov and Zaykov at front of crowd, viewing exhibits at trade fair;]

Today, Comrades Ryzhkov, Dascalescu, Zaykov, and the members of the Soviet delegation visited the Romanian exhibition "International Bucharest Trade Fair". Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov viewed Bucharest's new building projects, visited a heavy industry plant which produces power-engineering equipment, in particular for atomic power stations and specialized types of steel.

TASS REPORTS 2D DAY ACTIVITIES AT CSCE MEETING

LD051314 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 5 TASS -- The Vienna followup meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) went into its second day today.

The delegations of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada led by their foreign ministers took their seats in the festively decorated Grand Hall of the Hofburg Palace again in the morning.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who had missed the meeting's opening session yesterday, arrived in Vienna only today and will speak at the end of the morning sitting.

The very first speeches at the meeting have given enough reason to conclude that most delegations have come to Vienna with a positive mood stemming from the results of the latest meetings and consultations in the framework of the CSCE process.

New and broad prospects for a nuclear-free world and all-round cooperation have been opened by the recent summit meeting in Reykjavik and so the task of the Vienna meeting should apparently be seen as supporting and consolidating these trends in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, working out a new package of practical measures to promote political, economic and humanitarian-cultural cooperation and doing that without delay and lengthy discussion.

Romania, its foreign minister Ioan Totu said, attached very much significance to the Vienna meeting, seeing it as an important forum for taking further steps to closer cooperation among all countries in the continent, disarmament, and stronger peace in Europe.

He spoke highly of the Soviet proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, stressed their special significance and said they would certainly make a strong impact on the international situation.

Totu pointed to the need to do everything possible to achieve success at talks on disarmament and arms control. He criticized the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative".

The United States, the Romanian foreign minister said, should abandon the "Star Wars" program which was heightening tension, increasing the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war, and inviting a new round in the arms race.

Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, said it was imperative to support all positive tendencies and take part in the process of lessening tension and achieving accords.

He called for reviving and enhancing detente and broadening European cooperation but warned against illusions that the CSCE process could be used to change the political systems in participating countries.

At the same time, Dizdarevic said, it was essential to try and change policies and practices that were leading to higher international tension and to a slowdown in and departures from fulfilling the Final Act.

There were some more than strange notes struck in their speeches by the foreign ministers of Britain and France.

Britain's chief diplomat Geoffrey Howe, while recognizing the emergent signs of hope in arms control and the desirability of norman East-West economic relations, devoted a sizable share of his statement to the issue of human rights and repeated familiar charges against socialist countries, which are stock ammunition in psychological warfare and-communist propaganda against them.

One is involuntarily prompted to ask if demagogical and far-fetched claims about the political situation in other countries would again be used in an effort to steer clear of resolving the main problem, that of ensuring peace in Europe and in the world as a whole.

Jean-Bernard Raimond of France spoke in a similar vein. As he commented on the results of the Reykhavik meeting, he said that bringing the Soviet and American positions on arms reduction closer would not necessarily mean stronger security in Europe, while a complete elimination of U.S. nuclear arms in Western Europe without rectifying what he called an imbalance in conventional and chemical arms would be even "dangerous".

The French foreign minister made those claims as if he was not aware of the far-reaching proposals of socialist countries also on these issues.

#### Shultz, Shevardnadze Talks

LD051813 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1756 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, 5 Nov (TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, who arrived here to take part in the Vienna meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, has had a meeting with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz.

In the course of the conversation, issues related to the the Vienna meeting, as well to the field of Soviet-American relations, were discussed. Special attention was paid to the issues of security in the context of the results achieved at the meeting of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

#### Second Meeting

LD060945 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 6 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had their second meeting here today.

They continued an exchange of opinions on matters of mutual interest.

## Talks End

AU060924 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, Nov 6 (AFP) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze shook hands for the assembled ranks of photographers after nearly two hours of talks here Thursday but declined to comment on their discussions.

The two met at the Soviet embassy here, following a three-hour meeting Wednesday in the U.S. embassy, against the backdrop of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Mr. Shevardnadze was due to head straight for Vienna's Schwechat airport where he was to make a statement before flying back to Moscow. Mr. Shultz was to hold a press conference later Thursday morning at one of Vienna's hotels.

## Shevardnadze Comments

LD060952 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 6 Nov

[Text] Vienna November 6 TASS -- "Contrary to general expectations and to Washington's statements about a desire to continue what has been started in Reykjavik, we have met with U.S. attempts to beat a cavernous [as received] retreat from the Icelandic frontiers back to the previous positions," Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said today of this meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

"The U.S. posture also in Geneva is a mix of old naphthalene views and approaches as compared with the concessions made by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik as part of the package it proposed there," he said before flying from Vienna where he had attended a followup meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"It is impossible to shed the impression that our partners want to forget Reykjavik as soon as possible," he said.

"Although the talks with the large U.S. team left a bitter after-taste, we do not lose hope that sooner or later in Washington they will realize that there is no way back and that now there must only be movement forward -- to a complete elimination of nuclear weapons," Shevardnadze said.

## 'Bitter Aftertaste'

LD061017 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 6 TASS -- "The success of the Vienna meeting will depend on all the participants in it without exception, on the constructiveness of their dialogue," Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said today before flying out of Vienna, where he had attended the meeting of representatives of the state participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. "Europe is expecting from Vienna substantial practical results, such as those that were recently yielded by Stockholm. If the Vienna meeting passes in the spirit of new political thinking, it will undoubtedly produce decisions which will ensure greater security and a higher level of cooperation in every area," he stressed.

"The beginning of the general discussion bolstered our hopes. Quite a few profound ideas were voiced which undoubtedly are of great practical interest. I will permit myself to single out from among them the Soviet Union's proposal on a forum to discuss problems of cooperation in humanitarian fields. We invite it to our capital," the Soviet foreign minister said.

"Close or even identical views of many questions have become obvious", the Soviet foreign minister said about his meetings with his counterparts from Britain, France, West Germany and the USA. "I will not conceal from you either, however, that some aspects of the position of our partners are disappointing. Reykjavik created a new atmosphere in European Politics but the politicians of the leading NATO countries cannot yet get adapted to it", he stressed.

"Contrary to general expectations and the numerous statements of Washington about its desire to follow up on what was started in Reykjavik, we came against the attempts of the American side completely to retreat from the frontiers reached in Iceland, to draw back to the old levels," Eduard Shevardnadze said about his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. "The American stand in Geneva, too, is a blend of old mothballed views and approaches as compared with the concessions offered by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik under its package of proposals. One cannot help the impression that our partners would like to forget Reykjavik as soon as possible. Although talks with the large American team left us with a bitter aftertaste, we are not losing the hope that Washington will understand sooner or later that there is no road back and that now we must only advance forward, to the total elimination of nuclear weapons."

In conclusion Eduard Shevardnadze expressed gratitude to the Austrian Republic and the government and people of Austria for the exemplary organization of the Vienna meeting and for their friendliness and hospitality.

#### Levin Views Vienna Remarks

LD061122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] At the Vienna meeting of the participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, statements are being made by ministers of foreign affairs. On Wednesday, a speech was made by Comrade Shevardnadze. His speech has attracted a great deal of attention. At the microphone is Viktor Levin.

[Levin] The recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik created a new political climate. It is more clear today than ever before that no matter how difficult the struggle for a nuclear-free world might be, it is far from over. And if this fact provides inspiration for those who sincerely strive for peace and makes them confident about the vitality of the chances for elimination of nuclear weapons, with others, who think in terms of force and military superiority, the same fact generates the desire to reshape the accords that were within reach of the USSR and the United States in the Icelandic capital in their own fashion, if not to eliminate them completely.

Vienna also saw a clash of conflicting trends shaping up. Judging from the speech of the U.S. representative, the United States wishes to replace the specific conversation on security with inflated arguments on the subject of human rights. Why inflated? Simply because of the fact that without security, without providing the basic right to life, conversations on this topic are meaningless. He who poses the question in this manner does not, as a matter of fact, want to provide either security or human rights.

Our country approaches the problems of concern to the present-day world from the positions of realism and reason. By security we mean jointly creating such political, material, organizational, and other global structures that would exclude even the possibility of the outbreak of war. At the same time, the three baskets of Helsinki agreements -- I shall remind you that these refer to the issues of European security; cooperation in the field of economics, science, technology and environment; and cooperation in the humanitarian and other fields -- are constituent parts of the concept of universal security proposed by our country. And we see each of them as a part of the whole.

At the same time, we believe that disarmament is the most reliable and efficient base for resolving the problems accumulated in any sphere of life. The Vienna meeting could and should lead to real disarmament measures in Europe. Those who are trying to speculate on the subject of human rights have a clear-cut and lucid answer from the Soviet Union: We will persistently implement a policy aimed at expanding communication among people and exchanges in information and spiritual values that serve humanism and peace. The proposal to hold a representative conference of participants of the pan-European conference on the entire range of issues of humanitarian cooperation, including contacts among people, issues of information, culture, and education in Moscow, which was put forward in Vienna by Comrade Shevardnadze, also bears witness to our sincerity in this matter. It is possible to strengthen our mutual European home acting collectively and in reasonable communication. The Soviet Union urges all states represented at Vienna to do just that.

#### Press Conference Held

LD051853 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 5 TASS -- The Soviet delegation at the Vienna meeting held a press conference here today.

The provisions and initiatives contained in today's speech by Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, have evoked great interest of journalists. It dealt primarily with the character and prospects of the Helsinki process after the Reykjavik summit meeting, the ways and forms to translate into life the proposals by the Warsaw Treaty member states for reducing the Armed Forces and conventional armaments in Europe, the use to an ever fuller extent of the potential of the final act in the field of developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation and of environmental protection.

The new proposal by the Soviet Union for holding in Moscow a representative conference of the participating states of the all-European process on the entire range of humanitarian cooperation, including people-to-people contacts, issues of information, culture and education, aroused particular interest.

Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, clarified the Soviet Union's approach to all of these problems and answered numerous questions by journalists.

#### Kovalev Answers Questions

LD052028 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 5 TASS -- The Soviet delegation today gave a press conference at the international press centre of the Vienna meeting.

In responding to questions put by journalists, Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, emphasized that the Soviet side today made an important proposal for convening a representative meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to discuss the entire complex of humanitarian cooperation problems, including human contacts, questions of information, culture and education.

The Soviet Union, Kovalev said, "is convinced that cooperation in the humanitarian spheres should proceed and develop in all its components. Such a conference could adopt large-scale decisions."

Characterizing the current atmosphere in Vienna, Kovalev said that the meeting began in a more favourable situation and under better conditions than those in Belgrade and Madrid.

He stressed the importance of the fact that the Vienna meeting opened at political level -- the level of foreign ministers. "Their presence may give a real, constructive impetus to the further work of the delegations."

Kovalev also observed that the third CSCE meeting was taking place in an atmosphere of greater publicity compared with the two previous ones. The Soviet delegation favoured the holding of a bigger number of open sessions. This publicity, openness represented a new element of the all-European process.

At the same time Kovalev observed that the initial stages of the debates contained some alarming moments which could be interpreted as the attempts to induce confrontation or polemics.

But there were also constructive elements. The Soviet Union favoured that the positive tenor be maintained in the work of the Vienna meeting, that the meeting be oriented at concrete business, rather than rhetoric.

"There are definite hopes that following Stockholm, Berne, and Reykjavik, where the Soviet-American dialogue attained a new height, the Vienna meeting will ultimately succeed in achieving positive results."

Commenting on the results of the Reykjavik meeting, Kovalev noted with regret that it was the American Administration's commitment to the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) which became the only obstacle to the prospect of creating a nuclear-free world and achieving exceptionally large-scale agreements that were already within reach.

The same situation remained today. The Soviet Union would not agree to signing with its own hands the death sentence to the ABM Treaty, the foundation and basis of the equilibrium established in the world, even if the execution be put off for ten years.

As to conventional armaments, the USSR favoured Stockholm-2, implying that the Vienna meeting expand the mandate of the Stockholm conference, that the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries for reducing conventional armaments and conventional armed forces could become the subject of discussion of all 35 countries participating in the all-European process.

## Shevardnadze Departs Vienna

LD061009 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 6 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today left Vienna for Moscow.

He was here to attend the opening sittings of a followup meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which began its work here at foreign minister level.

## Shevardnadze Arrives in Moscow

LD061256 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today returned to Moscow from Vienna. He attended the opening of the meeting of the participating states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

## IZVESTIYA Previews Follow-up

PM051615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Matveyev and N. Novikov: "Specific Steps Needed"]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- Thirty five state flags of various colors flutter atop the Hofburg Palace. The Vienna meeting of representatives of states belonging to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began its work 4 November. [passage omitted]

The first stage of the meeting will continue through 19 December, when participants will recess, to reassemble in Vienna 27 January.

The meeting's official opening took place under the chairmanship of Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch.

The foreign journalists gathered here in Vienna have no shortage of topical themes connected with the beginning of the Vienna meeting's work. The continuing animated discussion of the recent Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik takes pride of place. In addition, one's thoughts also inevitably turn to the previous important international forums and talks held in the Austrian capital. Quite a few positive and encouraging things have occurred here, but there have also been disappointments. The city's name is linked with the talks on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe. They have been going on for more than a decade now, and still no progress!

It is said that some Western diplomats who have arrived here for the present meeting are gearing themselves up for a lengthy stay. The possibility of fairly rapid fundamental improvements in the work of the meeting frightens rather than inspires them, by all accounts, and, of course, given such a frame of mind, they are not going to help the forum make rapid progress.

As happened 6 years ago, when the previous meeting of representatives of All-European Conference countries was beginning in Madrid, and even earlier, prior to the opening of the Belgrade forum meeting, the international atmosphere is clouded by the negative voices raised by the enemies of the disarmament cause. In this respect there is no difference between the past and the present; save, that is, that the political situation in the world is markedly different now. And it is the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries that are the most powerful catalyst of those changes.

Just prior to the opening of the Vienna meeting it became known that a NATO "working party" had completed the "first stage" of its lengthy work: the examination of the proposals put forward at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference in Budapest in June this year on a program to cut armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. Does this mean that there is at last a definite Western response to those proposals? The answer is no. It transpires that the "analytical phase" alone is completed. The conclusions and recommendations..still have to be worked out. The wheels of "Atlantic diplomacy" are thus turning at a snail's pace. Whereas broad sections of the public, including prominent representatives of mass parties in the West, have no wish to mark time.

It can be said in advance that much work and persistent and consistent effort will be required of the participants in the Vienna meeting if the noble ideas of peace, security, and cooperation are to be implemented. Only thus will it be possible to open up broad horizons for ensuring peace, security, and fruitful cooperation among the countries of Europe.

#### ALIYEV HOLDS TALK IN MAPUTO; HOME VIA PDRY

PM311331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] Maputo, 28 Oct -- G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting here with J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Party of Labor (MPLA-PT) and president of the People's Republic of Angola. Both sides noted the role played by Samora Machel as a prominent leader of the national liberation movement and eminent African statesman and politician, and they expressed the strong determination of the USSR and Angola to continue their course aimed at supporting the efforts of the Mozambican people in the task of defending their independence and the right to follow their own chosen course.

In the course of the conversation, which preceded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, it was stressed that both sides are in favor of a settlement of the situation in southern Africa which would be in the interests of guaranteeing the security of the "front-line" states and bringing about the decolonization of Namibia as soon as possible and the elimination of the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa (RSA).

They also touched on issues relating to developing extensive Soviet-Angolan cooperation in the interests of the two countries' peoples, strengthening international security, achieving disarmament, and ensuring secure peace. J.E. dos Santos stated Angola's full support for the standing taken by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and expressed regret that R. Reagan failed to use this historic opportunity for reaching an accord in the interest of universal peace.

There was also a friendly conversation here between G.A. Aliyev and W. Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Both sides stated their solidarity with the courageous struggle being waged by the Mozambican people under the leadership of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Government in defense of their revolutionary achievements and against intrigues on the part of RSA racists and counterrevolutionary groups supported by them. The USSR and the GDR will continue as before to give the necessary aid and support to the Mozambican people defending their right to an independent course of development.

Certain issues relating to bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR were also touched on during the conversation.

Today the head of the Soviet party and state delegation met with Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia. The shared opinion was expressed during the meeting that the death of the Mozambican leader, a prominent leader of the national liberation movement and eminent African statesman and politician, -- Samora Machel -- is evidence of the increasing subversive activity of imperialist circles against independent states. Strengthening the cohesion of ranks and the unity of actions of all progressive, patriotic forces is a command of the time in these conditions.

The sides confirmed their mutual striving to further strengthen friendly relations between the CPSU and the WPE, between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia, and between the two countries' peoples in the interests of broadening the front of the struggle waged by peace-loving forces for lasting peace and stability on earth.

On the same day there was a meeting between G.A. Aliyev and Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. In the course of the warm, comradely conversation opinions were exchanged on a number of international issues, including the situation in southern Africa. The participants in the meeting stated their countries' solidarity with Mozambique which, together with other "front-line" states, is in the front line of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. Confidence was expressed that the Mozambican people will respond to the death of Samora Machel by further rallying around their vanguard -- the Frelimo Party.

G.A. Aliyev and J. Risquet Valdes also discussed separate issues relating to friendly Soviet-Cuban relations and further cooperation in the international arena.

Today the Soviet party and state delegation, which took part in the funeral of Samora Moises Machel, left for home.

En route to Moscow the Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev today stopped over in the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

The delegation was met at Aden airport by Y.S. Nu'man, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee Politburo and PDRY prime minister; 'A. al-'A. al-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and PDRY foreign minister, and other officials. Also present was A.I. Raehkov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PDRY. A conversation took place between G.A. Aliyev and Y.S. Nu'man in the course of which opinions were exchanged on issues relating to further deepening and developing relations between the USSR and the PDRY and on other problems of mutual interest. Today the delegation left for home.

On 29 October the delegation returned to Moscow. It included Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; V.M. Nikiforov, USSR deputy foreign minister; A.Yu. Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and N.K. Dybenko, newly appointed USSR ambassador to Mozambique.

The delegation was met at the airport by V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB; B.P. Bugayev, USSR civil aviation minister; and other officials. The welcoming party included R.G. Sengu, Mozambican ambassador to the USSR.

#### AGANBEGYAN SPEAKS ON REFORMS, ARMS RACE

AU051043 Vienna Television Service in German 2025 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Otto Hoermann report on a press conference given by Abel Aganbegyan, "adviser to Gorbachev and member of Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's delegation to the CSCE Conference," in Vienna on 4 November -- videotaped]

[Text] Abel Aganbegyan is Armenian, thus coming from one of the southern republics of the USSR. He is 54 years old, thus belonging to the generation of the party leader. Asked the rather provocative question whether he, Aganbegyan, is the father of Soviet reform, Aganbegyan answers reservedly:

[Begin Aganbegyan recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] I would love to call myself the father of the reform. In the West people always want to identify everything with one person. Thus the 1965 reform was connected with Professor Liberman. He certainly did much for this reform, but whoever knows the process of decisionmaking in our country and the preparatory work, realizes that first and foremost this is collective work. Nobody can claim to have contributed to the main idea. I am participating in the work to change the economic management mechanisms, but others, too, are working on that. [end recording]

Aganbegyan, the pioneer and representative of a collectivist state, withdraws into the collective -- modest from the human point of view and prudent from the political standpoint.

Aganbegyan belongs to Shevardnadze's immediate Vienna delegation, but the journalists' interest is rather subdued. He is not expected to give any answers concerning human rights, but he does give answers decisive for the Soviet Union's future policy.

Until Gorbachev came to power Aganbegyan had mostly worked in the Siberian Academy of Sciences. Since Siberia is considered the motive force of the Soviet economy, he is, for instance, asked the relevant question whether the Soviet Union is able to endure -- from the economic viewpoint -- an arms race in space with the United States.

Aganbegyan recalls history and says that very often the Soviet Union's opponents have experienced a contrary effect. Difficult situations have mobilized the people's energy. Although Aganbegyan is a scientist, he is not free of the state-supporting emotions of the Soviet people. Defensive arms are cheaper than offensive weapons. The USSR will find a less expensive response to the U.S. Star Wars, says Aganbegyan. Therefore, this will be economically possible, he states, but thus confirms that the USSR would not be able to keep pace in the U.S. Star Wars arms race.

COMMENTARIES VIEW REPUBLICAN POST-ELECTION DAMAGE

Zorin: 'Very Painful Defeat'

LD052226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Good day comrades. A very painful defeat for the ruling Republican Party. One can thus evaluate the outcome of the congressional elections in the United States. A more detailed analysis will make it possible to weigh all the far-reaching consequences of what has taken place, but it is already clear that the loss of control by the President's party over the Senate -- where according to preliminary data there are now 54 Democrats and 46 Republicans -- a body which has great authority in internal and foreign policy, creates a new political situation in the U.S. capital and puts the President in a highly complicated situation in his last 2 years in power.

Some people have even gone so far as to talk today about the emergence of a kind of a political dyarchy. I think this is a clear exaggeration since the difference isn't all that great between today's Republicans and Democrats. But the fact that President Reagan has received perhaps the most painful blow in the whole of his political career causes no doubts. He himself and no other wished to turn yesterday's elections into a referendum in support of his policy, both economic and foreign, and first and foremost on the question of SDI, the doctrine of Star Wars. Giving extraordinary significance to maintaining control over the Senate, the President, in the last few days, toured 23 states and made something in the order of 54 speeches, addressing a request to voters to vote for him for the last time. A dirty game around Reykjavik, which was presented as a major foreign policy victory, was undertaken for the sake of victory at the elections.

And so here's the result: The majority of U.S. voters declined to support the policy of the Republican administration, an event of paramount political significance.

TASS Hits 'Political Tricks'

LD052032 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 5 TASS -- The counting of votes cast at the November 4 elections to Congress and local government bodies is continuing in the United States.

The Democratic Party, for the first time since 1980, secured the majority at the U.S. Senate. According to preliminary returns, it gained 55 out of 100 seats. In the previous congress, the ratio was 53 to 47 in favour of the Republicans.

As to the House of Representatives, the Democrats not only preserved, but even improved their advantage to 259 against 176.

The results of the voting is assessed here as a sign of Americans' strong displeasure with the policy of the Republican administration and its most zealous advocates within Congress.

According to observers, the Republicans suffered the biggest setback in the farming and oil-producing states faced with grave economic difficulties.

The Republic Party's prestige was considerably undermined by political tricks undertaken by the White House following the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik in bid to justify its obstructionist stand at the meeting.

A REUTER Washington correspondent quoted Democratic leaders in the Senate as saying that their triumph was due to the voters' dissatisfaction with the Reagan administration's policies and their growing concern over the state of the economy.

As to the election of governors, with the voting held in 36 states, the Republicans succeeded in winning back several states and restoring the equilibrium with the Democrats on a national scale.

According to preliminary estimates, the Democrats retained governors' posts in 26 states, and the Republicans will hold them in 24 states.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS report that, with the Democrats winning the majority in the Senate and increasing their faction in the House of Representatives, the remaining two years of Reagan's presidency would be undoubtedly complicated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES observed that clashes were expected between the Democrats and the President, specifically on the question of military allocations and arms control.

This was the beginning of the end of Reagan's era, said Senator George Mitchell, commenting on the election results.

Prominent American columnist James Reston, in an article "This is democracy?", described the elections of 1986 as a disgrace because they turned into "mere clashes of money, personality, negative television ads and other dirty tricks."

As to the overall election bill, wrote the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, it exceeded by 70 percent the cost of the 1984 election campaign, and amounted to nearly 1.2 billion dollars.

#### COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE U.S. SDI STANCE

Korionov Hits Advocates

PM051232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "SDI and American Desires: Why Should the Vital Interests of All Mankind Suffer Because of the American Military-Industrial Complex' Appetites?"]

[Text] The whole world knows now that in Reykjavik there was an opportunity to reach agreement on cardinal problems of international security! If that opportunity was not taken, there is only one reason: The American side put its notorious "strategic defense initiative" above the vital interests of all the peoples, including the American people.

After Reykjavik, the broad international public and many political circles became well aware that the "Star Wars" program was the main obstacle on the path to the radical reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear arms. But in Washington there is no ray of light, no sign of sobering up. The time since Reykjavik has been wasted. The military-industrial complex and the political and militarist circles which serve it are clinging stubbornly to SDI. Representatives of the administration glorify day and night this venture, which is so dangerous to peace and the future. It is presented as some kind of universal means of establishing "American" interests.

What are these "interests"? Why are people across the ocean constantly pushing the "Star Wars" program, trying to draw the allied countries into its political, economic, technological, and military-strategic snares, and urging mankind with all their might toward the bottomless abyss of new spheres of the arms race? There is no secret about this, just as it is no secret that the SDI program is the brainchild of the military-industrial complex and the most reactionary circles of the United States and that it reflects the interests of those forces, and not the American people.

Back in the days when "Reagan's team" was preparing for the "march on Washington," one of its supporters declared: "There is no inherent reason why the United States should not be able to develop a superior military potential in space... The United States must regain its sense of a divine mission."

When the "Star Wars" program appeared, its apologists started expounding the true aims of that militarist program more openly. "We cannot reach agreement with the Russians about a clear sky, we must build more arms and site them in space," they declared. Nor did they conceal the fact that SDI is designed to create weapons for a first strike from space. Remember, for instance, the admission by (Keros), author of many pieces of research in the sphere of U.S. military space programs: "For the United States, the creation of antisatellite forces would be pointless unless it was planned to carry out a first strike and start a nuclear war."

It is equally obvious that SDI has nothing in common with the White House's officially proclaimed goal of eliminating nuclear weapons. The irony is that to bring the components of the "nonnuclear space shield" into operation you need nuclear pumping. De Wind, chairman of the American Natural Resources Defense Council, notes: "Merely the development [razrabotka] and creation [sozdaniye] of a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser will require around 200 nuclear tests." Hence Washington's stubborn reluctance to follow the USSR's example and stop nuclear tests.

SDI is also the instrument of designs aimed at destroying the international system of treaties and agreements putting restrictions on the unrestrained arms race which was created with such difficulty in the seventies. The blow is aimed mainly against the ABM Treaty, which broke the tragic cycle of the race for defensive and offensive arms.

The nature of SDI, which is profoundly hostile to the cause of peace, is inseparable from the hegemonist designs of U.S. imperialism. In conditions where U.S. positions in the world arena are growing weaker, American monopolies see SDI as an instrument for ensuring U.S. technological leadership among the other states of the nonsocialist world, and that includes the "brain drain" and the drain of leading technology from the West European countries and Japan to American laboratories.

It is an obvious fact that SDI and imperial desires, SDI and attempts to ensure military superiority, SDI and Washington's claims to diktat in world affairs -- these are inseparable "Siamese twins." But it remains a fact that the present Washington administration either will not, or cannot, or for some reason does not resist the demands of the military-industrial complex and other notorious pushers of "Star Wars." On seeing this deplorable picture, millions of people throughout the world cannot help wondering: Is the U.S. Administration really so profoundly dependent on the forces of the military space monopolies that it cannot lift a finger without their consent? What kind of an administration is that?

But if that is indeed how things stand, another question arises: Why should the world suffer as a result of the selfish aspirations of military magnates and their political supporters across the ocean, who would like to make all mankind hostages to their SDI, their dangerous policy? Imperial desires -- that is what determines the position of those circles, which claim some kind of "right" to play with the fate of billions of people. But the world today is not such that you can count on that.

Naturally, mankind's peace-loving forces see the struggle against this highly dangerous plan of Washington's as the first line of the defense of world peace and the peoples' freedom and independence. The Soviet Union counterposes to the American ruling circles' militarist platform the precise, clear program which it put forward in Reykjavik, whose main proposals are: the reduction of strategic arms, the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe, the strengthening of the ABM Treaty, and the banning of nuclear tests.

The peoples' vital interests cannot be reconciled with a situation where the future of peace and life on earth are dependent on the predatory aspirations of those whose intention is to dominate the planet, threatening it with weapons from space.

#### Kornilov Condemns 'Militarism'

PM060855 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 November 1986 First Edition carries on page 1 under the headline "In The Power of the 'Weapons Kings'" a 1,600-word Yuriy Kornilov "International Review" on the deep involvement of the U.S. military-industrial complex in the "Star Wars" program. Noting the military corporations' opposition to public pressure for cuts in military spending, the article cites arms control and disarmament agency director K. Adelman as saying that "abandoning SDI would mean killing the goose that lays the golden egg." Kornilov maintains that "the monopolies engaged on realizing SDI have very close links not only with the White House and the military but also with the U.S. Congress," and he continues: "Militarism now permeates all spheres of U.S. life, and the arms-manufacturing monopolies, generals, state bureaucracy, ideological apparatus, and science establishment, coming together in the military-industrial complex, continue to appear in the role of the most zealous champions and organizers of the policy of adventurism and aggression. These forces oppose any progress at Soviet-American talks on disarmament problems. They choke any shoots of the new political thinking that accords with the realities of the nuclear age and applaud the U.S. President's negative stand and obstructionist tactics."

U.S. TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS DOBRYNIN, KAMENTSEV

LD052010 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, November 5 TASS -- the State and prospects of the development of Soviet-American trade and economic relations were discussed in the course of a visit to Moscow of James Giffen, president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC). Giffen was received by Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. he held talks with heads of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade, the USSR State Agri-Industrial Committee and other Soviet organizations.

They raised questions connected with preparations for the 10th annual meeting of the council due to be held in December 1986 in the U.S. It is expected that it will be attended by Boris Aristov, USSR minster of foreign trade, and from the American side -- John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce.

James Giffen said in a TASS interview that the visit had been extremely useful. The Soviet side told about the restructuring of the foreign economic apparatus that was started in this country and about the expansion of forms of the realization of foreign economic relations. According to Giffen, American business circles are interested in taking advantage of the opportunities that open up in this connection, especially in energy generation, the agri-industrial complex, the production of chemical fertilizers, transport and the production of consumer goods.

A possibility of jointly doing business in the territory of the USSR which was announced by the Soviet Union earlier evokes lively interest of American companies. Although concrete conditions of this new form of cooperation have not been determined finally so far, 30 members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council have already sent their proposals to the Soviet partners.

Giffen said that important talks had been held in the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. A program of organizing seminars and symposiums was coordinated. They will be held by Soviet organizations in the U.S. and by American companies in the USSR.

U.S. NAVAL SQUADRON CALLS AT PRC PORT 5 NOV

LD050819 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing November 5 TASS -- A U.S. Naval squadron consisting of the guided missile cruiser "Reeves," destroyer "Oldendorf" and guided missile frigate "Rentz" arrived at the Chinese port of Qingdao today for a six-day visit.

The squadron is led by Vice-Admiral James Lyons, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

An understanding on the U.S. ships' call at the Chinese port had been reached during the recent visit by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to the People's Republic of China.

Earlier the USA had declined to give guarantees to China that there would be no more nuclear-tipped missiles on board the ships.

It is known that the cruiser and the destroyer which have arrived at Qingdao and which are based at the Japanese port of Yokosuka are capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

#### U.S. PLANS CARRIER-BASED STEALTH AIRCRAFT

PM041425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Development of 'Invisible' Ground-attack Aircraft"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Oct -- The Pentagon has taken another step down the road of creating [sozdaniye] qualitatively new types of first strike weapons. According to the U.S. press, the Department of the Navy has instructed a number of major military-industrial corporations to begin with the development [razrabotka] of a ground-attack aircraft using "Stealth" technology. Such aircraft, described as "invisible," will, the Pentagon is hoping, be virtually undetectable on radar screens since their airframe absorbs rather than reflects radar waves.

The contract has been concluded with two groups of companies including the giants of the military-industrial complex -- Northrop, Grumman, and McDonnell-Douglas -- with a view to choosing the better of the two designs once they are submitted. All the details of the deal are top secret. However, specialists believe that the new aircraft could enter the arsenal as early as the middle of the decade. This warplane is intended primarily to replace the present A-6 and A-7 ground-attack aircraft, which are based mainly on aircraft carriers.

A spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department has categorically refused to comment on reports about this new program. However, local observers stress that this is a characteristic stance for the Pentagon to take in the case of so-called "black programs" concealed in the secret part of the defense budget. As is known, the U.S. Defense Department also failed to respond to the numerous alarmed questions of the U.S. press and the public in connection with the crash in August this year of a top secret fighter aircraft which, specialists believe, was likewise based in "Stealth" technology. Development work on an 'invisible' strategic bomber has also been going on in the United States for a long time.

The development [razrabotka] and the subsequent production [sozdaniye] of a qualitatively new ground-attack aircraft pursues above all the aim of considerably enhancing the strike power of aircraft carrier groups.

#### U.S. ATOMIC SUBMARINE DAMAGED IN ACCIDENT

LD041007 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS -- The hull of the American atomic submarine Augusta was damaged in an accident that occurred in the Atlantic two weeks ago, the ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported, quoting sources in the Pentagon.

According to these sources who preferred to remain anonymous, the submarine, sailing in a semi-submerged manner, hit an underwater object.

The agency observed that attack submarines of this class, the most modern underwater vessels with the U.S. Navy, were armed with various missiles, including Harpoon and Tomahawk.

NORTH KOREAN ELECTION REPORTED BY PRAVDA

PM051427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Elections Held"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov -- Elections to the DPRK's Supreme People Assembly have been held in an atmosphere of great political activeness in the country.

A report by the central election commission distributed by KCNA notes that all citizens on the electoral roll took part in the voting.

The composition of the DPRK's supreme organ of state power graphically reflects the profound socioeconomic and political changes which have taken place on Korean soil since the country's liberation from the Japanese colonial yoke. Almost 50 percent of the deputies are workers or peasants and over 19 percent are women.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MONGOLIA FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LDO42024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Soviet-Mongolian friendship has become the invaluable property of the two fraternal peoples. This was noted today at a festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow public devoted to the 65th anniversary of the agreement on the establishing of friendly relations between the RSFSR and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

On the platform were Comrade Vorochnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central committee; and other officials. Stress was placed at the meeting on the important historic significance of the agreement as the first accord for Mongolia on an equal footing in which recognition of its sovereignty and independence were laid down and the principle of proletarian internationalism was introduced into the practice of interstate relations. This document laid the foundations for the fraternal cooperation which later developed broadly in all spheres.

Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the USSR, said the all-round close cooperation with the Soviet Union and its selfless aid play an important role in advancing the development of Mongolia along the path of the construction of socialism.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SOUTH KOREA NAVAL EXERCISE

SK050542 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Commentary by station military commentator Sergeyev: "Militarists' Dangerous Game"]

[Text] Fall is the season during which the United States and its allies in the Asian and Pacific region have long loved to stage various mobile exercises. It appears that there has been no time when military exercises were so boisterously staged as we see in this fall.

Military exercises have been continuously staged in the Asian and Pacific region. For example, a joint U.S.-South Korea naval mobile exercise was launched last week in the sea near Chinhae port in South Korea. According to a script prepared at the Pentagon, another plan to launch an aggressive action against an aggressor country is being tested during this exercise. This aggressive country implies People's Korea. The method of invading the DPRK from the sea and the sky is being tested during this exercise.

Participating in this exercise are U.S. planes from warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and planes from the U.S. 7th Air Force in South Korea. These planes are fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. At the same time, mobilized in this exercise are planes from the U.S. Strategic Air Command. The ominous appearance of these planes is well known in Asia. The U.S. B-52 plane was once called in Vietnam death that flies in the sky. The suffering once brought about by these planes was immeasurably great.

The nuclear weapons carried by these monstrous jet planes, which have flown to the area near Chinhae, portend a latent danger against the lives of millions of people.

Another uneasy aspect is that the scope of the action of U.S. air force units deployed at South Korean military bases has been remarkably expanded. A-10 attack planes belonging to the 51st U.S. air force tactical unit in South Korea participated in the U.S.-Japan military exercise recently staged in Hokkaido, Japan. The U.S. 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii was also deployed in this military exercise.

It has become much more salient that the militarist activities among the United States, Japan, and South Korea have been carried out in the context of the U.S. imperialists' new military alliance -- something resembling NATO -- which has been concocted in the Far East under the supervision of Washington. The activities of the parties, which will join this alliance, are mutually adjusted in various ways. At a meeting held in Taiwan in early September, military specialists from the United States and Japan discussed the prospect of strengthening military ties in the Asian and Pacific region. Relevant plans of military agencies in these countries are being adjusted. In this context, Choe Sang-hwa, chief of naval operations in South Korea, visited Japan last week. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has frequently visited Tokyo and Seoul.

Militarist plans have been adopted for actual fighting situations during many exercises. For example, experiences have been evaluated and army's cooperative operations have been tested. In a word, the spare parts for military hardware of the militarist forces in the Asian and Pacific region have been meshed.

Wielding weapons to demonstrate the military capabilities of the United States and its allies will never contribute to preserving peace and security. Such an irresponsible act has been committed as Asian countries have extensively admitted that Soviet peace proposals to basically improve the situation in this region are opportune. The international community welcomes the proposals of People's Korea because the implementation of these proposals will greatly alleviate military tension on the Korean peninsula and will eliminate nuclear danger in Korea. The voice of reason has much more strongly called for eliminating the military threat from the Asian and Pacific region with the passage of time.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SAYS DRA WITHDRAWAL 'COMPLETED'

LD051548 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- The Defence Ministry of the USSR has announced that, in keeping with the Soviet leadership's decision announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok in July 1986, the withdrawal from Afghanistan of six regiments from the limited Soviet military contingent was completed on October 31.

As it had been envisaged, one armoured, two motorized infantry and three air defence regiments with their prescribed hardware and armaments were returned to the Soviet Union. The overall number of the force withdrawn is over 8,000 men and more than 1,700 units of various military equipment. The regiments arrived in the designated areas of their permanent deployment on the territory of the Turkestan and Central Asian Military Districts.

During the send-off ceremonies, the Afghan population expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet servicemen for the internationalist assistance in defending Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence against armed intervention organized by the forces of imperialism and reaction. More than 100 correspondents, including from several Western countries, covered these developments.

The pullout of six regiments and the corresponding hardware from Afghanistan is a tangible reduction of the Soviet military contingent staying in that country at the Afghan Government's request. No military units have been sent, nor will be sent to replace the troops that have been withdrawn.

This is, at the same time, a signal of goodwill and readiness of the Soviet Union for complete withdrawal of the entire military contingent from Afghanistan.

The point is whether this signal of goodwill will get a serious and effective reply from the other side. This is a matter for the U.S. leading circles to decide, the circles dependent on which is whether the situation around Afghanistan will be settled through measures of political nature and through talks and thereby military and political tension in the vast region of South Asia will be eased.

In this connection one cannot but pay attention to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement dated October 31 questioning the fact of the reduction in the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The President tries to assert that there was a mere rotation, the replacement of some military units by others, and not a withdrawal. He goes still farther by maintaining that since the Russians 'cannot be trusted' in this matter, they cannot be trusted in arms control matters either. The President draws an unexpected conclusion that, owing to the, work under the "Star Wars" programme should be intensified.

The above-mentioned statement is deliberately intended to mislead the public and is unworthy of the leader of the great power.

The White House resorts to such overt falsification to complicate the political atmosphere around the Afghan problem and to make it more difficult to settle it in a just manner in the interests of all the sides, and first of all, in the interests of the Afghan people themselves. An expectation to muffle opposition to the SDI plans by a big lie and to spiral the arms race still further is obvious.

What is needed at this complex moment is new political thinking, a fresh approach to many international problems. By its practical actions the Soviet Union is setting a good example of this, as well as in questions of strengthening universal security, the limitation and reduction of arms, first of all nuclear-missile ones, and also in matters concerning regional conflicts, including the situation around Afghanistan. A similarly responsible approach is needed on the part of the United States as well.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO INDIAN SCHOOLGIRL

LD041045 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] -- Moscow November 4 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a letter to Godavarthi Bobby Priskila Praveena in reply to her message to him and the Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi. The letter says:

"Dear Praveena,

Unfortunately, I did not have the opportunity to read your letter to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and myself earlier.

I am glad that you, an Indian schoolgirl, enjoyed your holiday in Artek, a genuine school of friendship for children from different parts of the world, as I saw for myself when I visited it last year. Soviet-Indian friendship really could set an example of good relations for other countries. Fruitful today, it promises to be even more so tomorrow.

I now come to the most important thing I want to tell you. If children, usually given to playing and laughing, are thinking of imminent danger, it is high time for us, adults, to realise that the world has come to a critical point. The only way back from the edge of the precipice lies in the elimination of nuclear weapons. We should no longer make and perfect them. The Soviet Union is willing to take that approach and appeals to the world to do the same. It will be a difficult road to cover, and whether we make it to our goal does not depend on us alone.

We must all pool our efforts for the sake of the earth, the home we all share.

The Soviet Union, for its part, will do everything in its power so that you and other children can grow up, study and do fine things on our peaceful planet.

I wish you happiness and every success.

Sincerely yours,

Mikhail Gorbachev."

IZVESTIYA VERSIONS OF PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Shevardnadze Meeting

PM031515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation in the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] On 31 October E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received L. Shahani, Philippine deputy foreign minister.

During the conversation, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on key problems of the contemporary international situation and of guaranteeing security and building cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region, including its southeastern part, and also on certain issues relating to Soviet-Philippine relations.

The need to activate the efforts of all Asian states so as to strengthen security and build extensive, equitable cooperation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin was noted. A major step in this direction, as the Philippine side stressed, is the complex of Soviet initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive changes in Soviet-Philippine relations and confirmed their intention to try to expand ties in various spheres, including political dialogue, which would be in the interests of the two countries' peoples and would help to strengthen mutual understanding and trust between them.

Official Ends Visit

PM031525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] L. Shahani, Philippine deputy foreign minister, was in our country on 26-31 October on a visit. Soviet-Philippine political consultations were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the course of which opinions were exchanged on a broad range of key international problems with the stress on the task of ensuring security and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region, and also on certain issues relating to bilateral relations.

On the Soviet side M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part in the consultations, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. A Soviet-Philippine protocol on the consultations was initialled.

L. Shahani had conversations with V.N. Burmistrov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, and V.F. Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. She had meetings with Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Presidium. V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, and T.V. Golubtsova, president of the USSR-Philippines Friendship Society and USSR deputy minister of culture.

CONSUMER GOODS COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD010451 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A protocol, signed today in Moscow, envisages an expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland in the production of basic consumer goods. During a session of the Polish-Soviet working group from the light industry plans for the development of economic, scientific, and technological contacts were adopted for the coming 2 years in the textile, leather, and clothing industries. A decision was also undertaken about the building of a joint textile enterprise on Polish territory.

POST-CRISIS POLAND STRENGTHENS E. BLOC LINKS

PM030835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "International Notes": "Poland and the Phony Prophets"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The most characteristic feature of life in Poland today is the quest for board, specific ways to implemnt the guidelines of the 10th PZPR Congress aimed at the country's accelerated socioeconomic development. The national economic plan for the current 5-year period makes provision for further improving supplies to the population of food products and industrial goods, effectively curbing inflation, achieving progress in the solution of housing problems, the development of health care and environmental protection, the broadening of the education and culture base, and the formation of the population's monetary incomes on the basis of the principles of socialist social justice. The 18-19 percent increase in national income planned for 1986-90 will make it possible better to satisfy society's growing needs.

Having overcome the deep crisis, socialist Poland is now mobilizing its forces for the solution of the tasks of achieving accelerated progress. This will take considerable effort, of course. Not all the difficulties have as yet been overcome. However, it is an indisputable fact that the working people of this country are confidently scaling new heights. The front of national accord is broadening and strengthening. The country's international prestige is growing. The anti-Polish "economic sanctions" of the United States and its allies have failed to bring Poland to its knees and their large-scale propaganda aggression is also doomed to failure.

Is it not these obvious miscalculations that are alarming the strategists of anticommunism? It is not for this reason that the United States is now trying to drive a bargain about the sanctions which are yet to be lifted, trying albeit at the eleventh hour to reap some kind of dividend?

Western strategists are particularly concerned about the deepening cooperation between Poland and the countries of the socialist community. Poland is basing its plans for accelerated socioeconomic development on broad and fruitful participation in the international socialist division of labor which has found a concrete expression in a number of long-term trade agreements that have been signed and in programs for economic integration and scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of CEMA. This is driving certain people in the West literally out of their minds.

In recent days all kind of speculations have appeared on the pages of certain bourgeois newspapers and in the broadcasts of subversive radio stations on account of the Soviet-Polish agreements signed recently in Warsaw. Feigning "concern" for Poland, the authors of the articles and commentaries are vying with each other in lamenting Poland's economic "dependence" on the USSR. A commentator in one of the newspapers, carried away with the idea of "defending" Poland, went as far as to claim that, on the evidence of an anonymous informant, after signing these agreements, Poland will become a . . . Soviet republic, no less!

The absurdity of such conclusions is obvious. However, behind all this sheer stupidity -- and this is the only way to describe it -- there is the boundless malice of the so-called experts on the Soviet Union, Poland, and the other socialist countries. With reference to the provocative fabrications that are being spread in the West, J. Urban, the Polish Government press spokesman, said at his latest press conference that after August 1980 Western countries restricted their trade relations with Poland with a view to deepening the economic crisis in Poland and providing support for the enemies of socialism. After 13 December 1981 leading Western countries broke a number of agreements with Poland and introduced so-called sanctions against this country. Thus the excessive economic dependence on the West which developed in the seventies enabled the West to exploit it to the detriment of the Polish people's interests, the government press spokesman noted. Poland turned to its natural partners. The USSR and the other socialist countries gave Poland the necessary assistance.

Indeed, Soviet-Polish economic cooperation is developing. Its mechanism is being improved. New forms of cooperation -- direct links between the two countries' associations, enterprises, and scientific organizations -- are coming into their own and border trade is being expanded.

Addressing the Katowice Voivodship Party Conference, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted that Polish-Soviet bilateral relations are becoming exemplary. The recently adopted long-term cooperation programs and other agreements provide Poles with a chance of far-reaching consequences.

These are the facts. Ignoring them means deceiving oneself and others. And this is precisely what the phony prophets on the banks of the Potomac, the Seine, and the Rhine are doing.

#### KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES DEATH OF POLAND'S MOCZAR

PMO61223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Death of M. Moczar"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov -- According to the PAP news agency Mieczyslaw Moczar, the prominent Polish politician and statesman and veteran of the Polish people's liberation struggle against the fascist invaders, has died in Warsaw aged 73.

#### DEMICHEV RECEIVES SFRY ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD042256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Milan Veres, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

When presenting his credentials Milan Veres noted that Yugoslavia ascribes great importance to the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union in the interests of their people, peace and socialism.

In his speech in reply Comrade Demichev stressed that the course toward the utmost development and improvement of all-round Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation will remain unchanged.

SFRY BODIES DISCUSS 'ANTISOCIALIST' ACTIVITIES

PMO31941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Current Task"]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct -- An expanded joint session of the SFRY Presidium and the LCY Central Committee Presidium has been held here to examine the domestic political situation in Yugoslavia since the 13th LCY Congress.

The session noted that the 13th LCY Congress was united with regard to the aims and tasks of the development of Yugoslav society. At the same time it was pointed out that congress decisions are not being fulfilled actively enough. The domestic political situation in the country is unfavorably affected by the disparities in the economy, the fall in labor productivity and economic efficiency, the high inflation rate, and the growth in unemployment. It was stressed that forces advocating bourgeois and nationalist positions are trying to exploit these shortcomings. Recently the activeness of these forces has grown particularly. Their activities are supported by reactionary circles abroad.

The antisocialist forces deny the LCY's leading ideological and political role in Yugoslav society, discredit the gains of the socialist revolution, and strive to restore the system which was defeated during the revolution. They made no secret of the fact that they want to restore private ownership and exploitation and impose a bourgeois model of democracy and freedom. The nationalists even advocate the secession of certain Yugoslav republics from the SFRY. The antisocialist elements disseminate various petitions and memoranda and publish biased articles in certain press organs. Religious organizations and holidays are used for political purposes.

In the opinion of the session participants the increase in the antisocialist forces' activities has been caused primarily by the lack of unity in society, irresponsibility, the existence of local self-interest, and the slow implementation of the course worked out at the 13th LCY Congress.

The SFRY Presidium and the LCY Central Committee Presidium called for ideological and political work to expose the aims of the antisocialist forces to be consistently carried out. It is necessary to resolutely combat attempts to take political action against the state system under the guise of ensuring freedom of theoretical discussion and dialogue.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TIES WITH TURKEY, SYRIA

TA051629 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Ankara [no date as received] -- The relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Turkey show a steady improvement in general, said the Soviet deputy under secretary to Ankara [title as received] Anatoliy Kadyrov today.

In a press conference on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution to be celebrated on the 7th, Mr. Kadyrov said that his country is willing to enter a broad cooperation with Turkey and this willingness is equally expressed by Turkey.

Asked if his country would support Syria in case of a dispute which might arise between Turkey and this country on the Euphrates following an American attack on Syria, Mr. Kadyrov said "It is not a secret that there is a friendship agreement between my country and Syria." However, he added, "The USSR pursues a policy towards solving disputes through negotiations."

Stating that future dispute between Turkey and Syria is unlikely, Mr. Kadyrov said "Any problem which might arise between the two countries should be solved by themselves, without the intervention of any third party."

On allegations that Turkey is provoked to enter a battlefield, the deputy under secretary said "Turkey will never enter such a field since it pursues a stable and moderate policy."

On a reported claim of U.S. former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski that the USSR spent 1.5 trillion Turkish lira (2 million U.S. dollars) to back the terrorists in Turkey, Kadyrov said: "When we need the money, why should we (?spend) it some place else?" Asked by AA how his country would explain the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan when it says "all countries must solve their matters internally," Mr Kadyrov said "We entered Afghanistan upon the request of this country."

The deputy under secretary said that the Muslims in his country are not subject to any pressure and observe their religion without any restraint.

On reports that short-range nuclear missiles in Turkey and other countries will be augmented, Mr. Kadyrov said: "(?My) country is against this action which will endanger world peace."

On the two countries' relations, Mr Kadyrov said that a satisfactory level has been achieved via efforts of both sides and an intergovernmental joint economic commission will convene between the two countries this month.

TASS COMMENTS ON MCFARLANE 'MISSION TO IRAN'

## Mission Rebuts U.S. Neutrality

LD060915 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 6 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

Robert McFarlane, former assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, has been involved in a mission right out of a thriller.

According to U.S. press reports, he recently visited the Iranian capital, arriving there on a plane of an unidentified owner and carrying a false passport and a Bible with President Reagan's autograph.

The news caused a stir among reporters in Washington, who rushed to the White House to seek out explanations but could not get anything more than "no comment" from the President.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes and McFarlane himself also declined to answer questions.

Newsmen were still able, however, to ferret out some facts. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that McFarlane had gone to Tehran to sound out local authorities on possible shipments to Iranian armed forces of spare parts for U.S. military hardware used in the war against Iraq. According to the same paper, Israel has already supplied Iran with spare parts for combat equipment.

Contradicting the U.S. Administration claims that it observes "strict neutrality" on the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq, these reports show that Washington would like to interfere in the conflict directly.

What for? The answer has been given by THE WASHINGTON POST which said that Israel was interested in the Iran-Iraq war continuing so that Iraq's hands would remain militarily bound and it would not be able to take part in the conflict between Israel and Arab nations.

It is well-known that Israel's interests are fully identical with the goals of the United States, Tel Aviv's patron and "strategic ally" of long standing.

These interests and goals are known just as well and consist in provoking conflicts in the Middle East to foil an possibility of a fair settlement of the explosive situation in that region.

## 'Secret' U.S.-Iran Contacts

LD051814 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut November 5 TASS -- The former assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs Robert McFarlane made a secret visit to Tehran in mid-September and held talks there with Iranian Foreign Ministry officials and "a high-ranking officer of the Iranian Army", it is reported by the Lebanese AL-SHIRA'A weekly.

According to this magazine Iran demanded during the talks "the delivery of spares for planes, tanks, radars and other weapons of American make". The United States, on its part, made these deliveries dependent on the withdrawal of Iran's support for "some movements" abroad. These talks, the weekly goes on, resulted in the closure of the "Liberation Movements Bureau" in Tehran and the delivery of American spares and military hardware by four planes that took off from an American base in the Philippines.

The fact of the secret visit by McFarlane and the personages accompanying him was officially confirmed by the speaker of Iran's parliament 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Speaking over Radio Tehran, he specified that the Americans had come in the guise of crewmembers of a plane and had Irish passports on them.

IRNA agency reports that after spending five days in a hotel in Tehran, the Americans were told to leave the country since Ayatollah Khomeyni had issued instructions that they should not be received and that the message from President Reagan, brought by McFarlane, should not be accepted.

The United States refuses to confirm or deny the reports about its resumption of military deliveries to Iran. Thus, Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told journalists that such reports would not be commented upon. He added, however, that in his opinion they should handle this subject with care.

It is easy to explain Washington's desire to bypass in silence the issue of military deliveries to Iran and to force the press to keep silent. For this concerns an area where the Iranian-Iraqi war is raging for already more than six years. A war that has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and creates a real danger to the peoples and states of the Persian Gulf zone and to international peace.

It is not by chance that the question of the speediest ending of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict was the main one at the summit meeting of the Cooperation Council of the Persian Gulf Arab States.

#### Dublin Protests Passport Use

LD051801 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Dublin November 5 TASS -- The Government of Ireland demanded explanations from the U.S. Department of State over the use by American secret services of Irish passports as a cover-up for their agents.

The information was made public that the Iranian authorities had detained in Tehran a group of Americans who had tried to enter the country with forged Irish passports.

It is not the first time the U.S. authorities resort to this method. According to the newspaper EVENING HERALD, when seven years ago an attempt was made to set free American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Irish passports were also used to cover up the action.

#### AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

For the Amman AL-RA'Y 5 Nov and Amman JORDAN TIMES 5 Nov accounts of the 3 Nov news conference by Ambassador Aleksandr Zinchuk, including his comments on the prospects for an international conference on the Mideast problem, his defense of Syria, and other regional and international topics, see the 5 November Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT page F 1.

MILITARY CHIEFS ATTEND MEETING BEFORE CEREMONIES

PM051619 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting marking the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been held at the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater. Taking part in it were generals, admirals, and officers from the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Chief Inspectorate, the Main Directorate for Cadres, and other main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry.

The presidium comprised Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; servicemen from the Moscow Garrison, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Army Gen A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A report on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Army Gen P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister.

SOKOLOV SENDS GREETINGS TO KABUL CEREMONY

PM061005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of October"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov -- A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been held at the DRA Ministry of Defense. Participating in it were Mir Sahib Karwal, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Colonel General Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister; and representatives of the Afghan Armed Forces and the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan.

A message of congratulations to the internationalist servicemen from Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, and Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was read out at the meeting.

FORCES' ROLE IN DEFENDING REVOLUTION VIEWED

PM050949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Since October 1917, from the moment of its inception to the present day, our state has had, in addition to its creative task -- the building and development of the socialist society -- to attend to defense to protect the gains of the revolution.  
[paragraph continued]

This natural law of the history of building socialism is a consequence of the aggressive nature of imperialism and its repeated attempts to destroy Soviet power in our country by force of arms.

On the eve of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, focusing our memory on our heroic history, we cannot but recall V.I. Lenin's words: "...Embarking on our peaceful building we will spare no effort to ensure that we are able to proceed without interruption. At the same time, comrades, be on your guard, treasure the defense capability of our country and our Red Army as the apple of your eye and remember that we have no right to relax even for a second where our workers and peasants and their gains are concerned." These words contain a warning: We do not threaten anyone, but the defense of the country while the threat of aggression persists remains our sacred cause.

Ever since then, the Armed Forces have been discharging a responsible and honorable task, vigilantly standing guard over peace, the gains of socialism, and the motherland's state interests, always ready to thwart imperialist intrigues against our country and its allies.

The first heroic pages in the history of our Army and Navy were written during the years of the civil war. The feats of the heroes of Kakhovka, Perekop, Volochayevka, and Spassk became shining examples of revolutionary valor for us. Subsequent generations of defenders of the revolution and of the gains of socialism sought to emulate their Bolshevik spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Great October.

The Great Patriotic War was a grim test of the new system. From its first days it revealed the mighty force of the people's moral spirit which sprang from the lifestyle itself of our society. Even in the most difficult moments, Soviet people did not loose their faith in victory, their faith in the party, and in the triumph of our just cause. The whole world admired the staunchness of the Soviet soldier and the courage of the great people. The people whose heroism reflected the great personal qualities of the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War from Private Aleksandr Matrosov to Marshal Georgiy Zhukov.

During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Armed Forces covered their battle banners with unfading glory. It was not just our weapons, our economy, and our political system which won the war. It was a victory for the ideas for which the Soviet servicemen had fought. It was a victory for our ideology and morality which conveyed the noble principles of humanism and justice. For us the victory in the Great Patriotic War was and remains a source of inspiration from which we will always draw the energy needed to translate our great creative plans into reality, strengthen the economic and defense might of our socialist fatherland, and ensure its further prosperity.

This victory is also a terrible warning to militarists and the lovers of military adventures, it is a grim lesson of history to all who today would like to talk to the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries from a position of strength, threats, and military blackmail, forgetting the lesson of the last war.

This warning rings out particularly emphatically today in conditions where the U.S. Administration is hoping to achieve the unachievable -- to secure military superiority over the USSR, through the militarization of space by means of the SDI. After the Reykjavik meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan the world was able once again to see for itself that the Washington administration pursues the same aims as the U.S. military-industrial complex, that it is under the latter's spell. [paragraph continues]

The circles connected with militarism and the profits from the arms race control the political and economic levers and the powerful news media, M.S. Gorbachev noted in his speech on Soviet television. By dint of its social nature, imperialism constantly generates an aggressive, adventurist policy.

The Soviet Armed Forces are now a mighty and reliable factor curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. Lenin's thesis that the viability and strength of the revolution depends directly on the extent to which the revolution is able to defend itself is still of fundamental significance today for the theoretical and practical activity of the CPSU in the sphere of the country's defense and security. As the CPSU Program says, the party will without fail continue to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential is a strong combination of military skill, a high standard of technical equipment, and ideological staunchness, organization, and discipline of the personnel and its loyalty to the patriotic and international duty. Party leadership is the inexhaustible source of strength and invincibility of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Army and the Navy of the Land of the Soviets are equipped with modern arms and hardware, they have a well-trained personnel, and educated command and political cadres who are totally devoted to the people. They are discharging their duty in a worthy fashion in a most complex and frequently grim situation. As was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, we can now claim with utmost responsibility that the USSR's defense might is maintained at a level which makes it possible reliably to defend Soviet people's peaceful labor and peaceful life.

The party and the Soviet people have entrusted a most important task to the Armed Forces -- the defense of the socialist motherland. The personnel of the Army and the Navy sees its mission as justifying always and in everything the great trust placed in them. The results of the training year which is just ending are a convincing confirmation of this. Most of the units and ships, including the initiators of the competition in the different branches of the Armed Forces, have successfully fulfilled their training plans and socialist pledges. However, we must not be complacent about our achievements. One of the most important tasks for each one of us today is to exactly assess and interpret what we have achieved and to step up our efforts to improve organization, enhance responsibility, creativeness, and productivity, and to raise the combat readiness of units and ships to a new, higher level without fail.

A CPSU Central Committee October slogan proclaims: "Soviet servicemen! Vigilantly and reliably safeguard the peaceful, creative labor of our people and the historic gains of Great October!"

"Glory to the valiant USSR Armed Forces!" This slogan calls upon Army and Navy personnel to engage in a quest for new reserves for enhancing their combat readiness, strengthening military discipline and organization, and achieving new successes to the glory of the fatherland.

SOLOVYEV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS

PM311225 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[LENTASS report: "Ideological Backup for Strategy of Acceleration"]

[Text] A meeting of the Leningrad party organization's ideological aktiv was held yesterday in the CPSU Obkom House of Political Enlightenment.

Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party obkom, opened the meeting and delivered a report on the main avenues for accelerating the socioeconomic development of Leningrad and its oblast in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our meetings on the eve of the start of the academic year in the political and economic education system have already become a tradition, the keynote speaker said. And this is only natural. Life does not stand still. Each stage of development of Soviet society places new tasks before us. And when it is a question of the present day, this formulation of the question is doubly justified.

The country today is living under the sign of restructuring. The 27th party congress, which developed and concretized the innovative ideas of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, visibly designated the depth and scale of the forthcoming transformations and provided clear answers to the most urgent problems of today.

The postcongress period has also been full of active quests for new approaches to resolving urgent problems and marked by principled appraisals both of what has been done and of missed opportunities. The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the trips to the Far East and to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were important milestones along this road. We have at our disposal an extensive program of actions to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development for the long-term future that fully takes account of both internal and external political factors.

New approaches are also clearly emerging in the international arena, where our country has mounted a truly total offensive against the threat of nuclear catastrophe, consistently coming out with wide-scale peace initiatives.

Soviet people are in favor of making restructuring general and all-embracing in nature, respond fervently to manifestations of what is new, and look to the future with optimism. The atmosphere of exactingness, severity, and truthfulness is having a mobilizing influence on all practical matters.

The economy's development is characterized by greater dynamism than in previous years, and the growth rates of production volumes and labor productivity have increased. Social questions too have begun to be tackled better. All this is very true of the Leningrad economic complex too.

But, the report pointed out, it is necessary to see very clearly that it is only the first, albeit very important, steps that have been taken. We must develop the work with great energy and persistence. This is what the times dictate to us, this is what the scale of forthcoming actions require.

The meeting noted that the key tasks of Leningrad industry in the next 15 years consist primarily in significantly increasing the volumes of creation, assimilation, and introduction into production of new highly efficient equipment and ensuring an increase in labor productivity, a reduction in materials intensiveness, an improvement in product quality, and an increase in its competitiveness.

A leading role in resolving current and long-term tasks belongs to machine building. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the annual growth rates in this sector will be a minimum of 6 percent. Its collectives have been set the task of switching in the shortest possible time to the production of new generations of machinery and equipment capable of ensuring the introduction of progressive methods, reducing materials intensiveness, and increasing the return on capital.

Everybody should clearly understand that without acceleration it is impossible today to ensure growth in the people's well-being, the country's defense, and the victory of socialism in the competition with capitalism. It is for this reason that the attention of the party and ideological activists must be wholly focused on the in-depth interpretation of the fundamental problem -- the strategy of acceleration. And this is natural: In it lies the key to solving all our tasks -- immediate and long-term, internal and external, economic and social, political, and ideological.

It is possible to single out three main factors of acceleration whose basis intensification rests: scientific and technical progress, improvement of the economic mechanism and the whole management system, and heightening of the role of the human factor -- man, his labor and social activeness, and his qualifications and education.

For Leningraders the implementation of the strategy of acceleration is directly linked with the implementation of the "Intensification-90" territorial-sector program. The realization of its targets has made it possible to bring into play additional reserves of economic development. In the course of the program's fulfillment the average annual labor productivity growth rate has increased by one-third in the oblast and half in Leningrad itself compared with the initial period of the preceding 5-year plan. The proportion of products in the highest quality category has increased, primarily in machine building, and at the same time the decline in return on capital in industry has slowed down. Material expenditure on the production of commodity output has decreased and the number of workers engaged in manual labor fallen. More housing has been commissioned, and commissioning of sociocultural facilities has increased.

Third is the economic result. But the political result is just as important. The fulfillment of the "Intensification-90" program targets has promoted the reorientation of considerable number of workers, engineers, and party, soviet, and economic leaders in the spirit of the demands. But this does not of course mean that all problems have been solved. They are placed on the agenda by the need to deepen the processes of intensification and to resolutely overcome the accumulated layers of past years which are slowing things down.

In industry, especially machine building, in the last decade there has been a marked tendency to gradually switch from a two-shift to a one-shift system of work for an overwhelming proportion of equipment. This factor has an adverse effect on the development of the national economy as a whole and makes the implementation of the program of intensification of the city and oblast economy considerably more complicated.

The oblast party organizations proposals in this connection, examined and approved in May this year at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, boil down to substantially limiting the unsubstantiated expansion of enterprises on the old technical basis, ensuring the high-quality restructuring of existing capacities, and organizing a two- or three-shift system of work at them, including at test and experimental production facilities.

The report stated that a broad exchange of opinions in city and oblast labor collectives showed that an overwhelming majority of workers, engineers, technicians, foremen, and production managers understand and support these extremely necessary and effective measures.

The new approach to the utilization of fixed capital requires not only changes in the existing organizational structures of production management, the level of its concentration, and the nature of development of internal production, sector, and intersector specialization and sharing, it also requires a restructuring of leaders' mentality. In conditions when a considerable number of work places must be modernized or even eliminated it is still frequently necessary to fight, as they say, to overcome unjustified directives, including directives from economic leaders, for the expansion of production at the expense of new construction. For this reason a very important task today is to ensure a decisive shift to intensive management methods and the reorientation of cadre awareness.

Planning organs' estimates show that the number of workers on evening whift will increase 150 percent. In this connection industry's switch to a two- or three-shift system of work necessitates a review of the functioning of all enterprises and organizations of the social infrastructure -- transport, the services sphere, preschool establishments, schools, technical colleges, and VUZ's. It is thus a question of a problem of an economic nature, whose solution depends to a determining degree on a correct social policy.

It was noted that on the instruction of the party obkom measures have been elaborated by local soviet ispolkoms and economic leaders to switch municipal services, transport, and cultural, health, and public education institutions to new conditions of work. And a precise schedule of working hours has been drawn up at industrial enterprises, calculated to ensure the optimum conditions for highly productive labor during all work shifts.

The decisive switch from quantitative to qualitative assessments of economic activity directly affects each person's interests and demands the creation of an effective economic management mechanism. There are still many complex and pointed questions and unresolved problems here.

Improving the economic mechanism and production relations in the course of the implementation of the "Intensifikatskiy-90" program is connected with further deepening the processes that promote the vigorous switch by industry to the accelerated path of development and to the fullest possible utilization of existing potential and reserves. The party attaches exceptional significance to fostering a sense of ownership in every member of society and working out objective preconditions for increasing personal interest in the end results of labor. This is the aim of both the consistent assertion of the atmosphere of publicity and open discussion of acute problems of social development, and the recently adopted party and government resolutions aimed at increasing the role and responsibility of soviets in the localities and labor collectives in resolving questions of building up production potential and implementing social transformations.

In these conditions, the report stated, the task of the propaganda aktiv is to persistently and consistently pursue among the masses the party line of further democratizing all aspects of our society's live and developing initiative and socialist enterprise among working people.

Questions of output quality are very closely linked with problems of restructuring. Not so long ago every item that was developed and introduced used to be compared with a similar item produced previously. Life demanded a more responsible approach which M.S. Gorbachev formulated during his stay in our city, when he stressed that all industrial output of Leningrad and its oblast must be competitive in the world market.

Providing practical backup for this task involves serious problems, not only technical but also psychological problems whose roots lie in the fact that many economic leaders over the years have developed a stereotyped way of thinking: Quality is of secondary importance, they say, the most important thing is the plan -- in units, tons, and rubles. We cannot proceed further with such a burden from the past. This must be clear to everybody, and here we are counting on the active help of the ideological aktiv, the keynote speaker noted.

Modern production is oriented toward the imaginative person who is highly organized, educated, and possess fundamentally new technological standards. He must be both professionally and psychologically prepared for rapidly renewable material and technical resources. But even now it frequently happens that the latest automatic lines, robots, and machine tools with program control are being use ineffectively because of the poorly qualified workers, engineers, and technicians. This poses the task of substantial restructuring of the system of cadre training, an increase in the prestige of the VUZ diploma, a higher standard of interaction between enterprises and vocational and technical establishments, and the achievement at all stages of training of common approaches and continuity in tackling intensification tasks.

It was stressed that ultimate success depends to a great degree also on the ability to resolve not only production but also social problems. Today very great importance is attached to the practical implementation of the party's consistent line of steadily improving living conditions and satisfying people's needs more fully.

Major social programs are being implemented in Leningrad and its oblast. At the same time analysis shows that there are serious shortcomings in the work of enterprises, organizations, and establishments concerned with services to the population that provoke just criticism from Leningraders. These questions have been examined in detail by the CPSU Obkom and effective measures have been outlined aimed at increasing the responsibility of soviet ispolkoms and trade unions for the radical improvement of the activity of all sectors and components in the services sphere.

There are a considerable number of problems and it would be premature to think that rapid success can be achieved in overcoming the shortcomings accumulated over the years and building up sufficient pace to carry as successfully through the whole course of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The practice of restructuring has shown that braking with the old and the outdated is a painful process. Modern approaches to urgent national economic problems are only shaped in conditions of complex and multifaceted work demanding a high degree of responsibility from each person, full mobilization of creative forces, and persistence in overcoming difficulties.

The acceleration of socioeconomic progress is only possible given a substantial improvement of all ideological and educational work. And this, in turn, requires the activation of the human factor, the restructuring of the system of shaping a scientific world view and labor, patriotic, international, and atheist education, and the stepping up the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

The task of our party organizations and ideological workers consist in fostering in working people sensible needs, debunking consumerism and acquisitiveness, and setting against them the harmonious development -- both physical and spiritual -- of the person.

It was pointed out that there are still several problems causing a certain concern in the work of ideological, political, and moral education. There are negative tendencies in the sphere of social awareness of certain groups of people, such as an apolitical attitude, acquisitiveness, a money-grubbing attitude, drunkenness, religious extremism, and others. Their vitality is not least connected with the fact that in working practice more attention is still devoted to the person who, in his moral degradation, has reached the point beyond which it is not educational but punitive measures that must be taken. I think we should sound the alarm when an adolescent lies for the first time, commits a dishonest act, drinks his first glass of wine, wears a T-shirt with a symbol alien to us, or crosses the threshold of a chapel for the first time. And this alarm must be general. Everybody must engage in education: from the family and school to the labor collective. There is still much to do in terms of improving atheist education and shaping a materialist world view.

Today it is not enough to know the correct answer to this or that question. Knowledge is dead unless it is applied in practical activity. For this reason one of the most important tasks of the propaganda workers and the whole ideological aktiv is the work to foster in every citizen the qualities of a political fighter capable of defending our ideals in both word and deed, Yu.F. Solovyev stressed.

In order to effectively implement the process of communist education of the various sections of the population, comprehensive knowledge of the ideological situation is needed. An important means of studying public opinion is sociological research. A sociological service has been created and is operating with this aim in view. Although it has only been in existence for a year, the results of its activity are helping us to work more efficiently and precisely.

At the start of the year the mass surveys "The 5-Year Plan and Your Life" and "Our Prospect" were carried out. Most of those questioned expect an improvement in working conditions, medical services, and the operation of city transport, a strengthening of public order, and opportunities to spend their free time in a more interesting way. And this is pleasing since it attests that people believe the party and consider its plans to be realistic.

At the same time, when asked if there have been substantial changes recently, the majority of workers answered in the negative. The conclusion that follows is simple -- the sphere of services to the population is reorganizing its work too slowly.

The materials from this and other research carried out a rayon level make it possible to analyze carefully the ideological situation and conduct propaganda, agitation, and all ideological and educational work on a scientific level.

The work to activate the human factor has several facets. And just as the skillful lapidary, working as a diamond, lights up its hitherto hidden beauty, so party organizations, soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol must determine their own facet and their own direction in the education process. A key role in this belongs to propaganda, political information, and agitation workers.

The effectiveness of influence on a person depends to a large extent on the personal qualities of the ideological worker in the broadest sense of that word, on his ideological conviction, his theoretical training, and his skill in entering into contact with people and speaking simply and intelligibly, without oversimplifying the complex phenomena of contemporary life and without being led along by lovers of demagogic criticism.

There are still comrades among us who are not fulfilling satisfactorily the important party assignment of bringing the party's word to the masses. The certification of propaganda workers conducted in party committees has revealed a low level of knowledge among a number of them, or else simply a reluctance to carry out propaganda work. There were cases like this in Vyborgskiy, Kalininskiy, and some other rayons. The selection and shaping of the party organization's ideological aktiv must be conducted more thoroughly.

The party assigns an important role in the education of working people to leaders. Recently many of them have turned toward the people and to their daily concerns and have begun to address collectives more frequently on political questions. This is a pleasing phenomenon. Behind it lies purposeful activity on the part of party organizations to involve all levels of leaders in educational work in labor collectives. There are of course also those leading workers who avoid contacts with people and hide behind a wall of directives, instructions, and orders, and all contacts with the collective boil down to the holding of planning meetings and operational conferences. This line reflects yesterday's concept of the leader as a person above the collective, and not an active member and leader of it, the keynote speaker stressed.

We are on the threshold of the start of the new academic year in the system of political and economic education. The CPSU Central Committee makes it incumbent on party organizations to pursue it at a high organizational and ideological-theoretical level. In determining the main tasks of the academic year the party draws the attention of study organizers, propaganda workers, and students to two very important special features of the forthcoming period.

The first of them is the total subordination of the content of lessons to the in-depth study of the congress materials. Bringing its ideas -- which represent a major achievement of contemporary Marxist-Leninist thought -- to all Soviet people is the responsible duty of propaganda workers and the whole ideological aktiv.

The second special feature of the new academic year is the gradual switch to a system of political and economic education linked as far as possible with the resolution of the main partywide and nationwide task -- the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. It must be flexible and capable of responding to the changing needs and aspirations of Soviet society.

This year has been full of important political events. It will go down in history as the year of the 27th CPSU Congress and the year of new peace initiatives by the party and the Soviet state aimed at halting the nuclear race and strengthening peace throughout the world.

In a short time all progressive mankind will celebrate the 70th anniversary of Great October. In approaching this jubilee we must not only consolidate but also augment what has been achieved. Whatever tasks we tackle, the most important role in their implementation belongs ultimately to people and depends on their professional training, creative initiative, ideological conviction, and high awareness. There is no task more honorable and noble, the keynote speaker said in conclusion, than to consistently uphold these moral values of ours.

Yu.F. Solovyev answered numerous questions put by the propaganda workers.

Leningrad CPSU Obkom Bureau members B.S. Andreyev, I.V. Zakharov, V.I. Korzhov, V.N. Krikhunov, V.I. Meleshchenko, D.P. Nosyrev, A.V. Pavlov, N.I. Popov, B.V. Snetkov, A.M. Fateyev, D.N. Filippov, and V.Ya. Khodyrev and Leningrad party Gorkom secretaries T.I. Zhdanova and O.A. Ignatov participated in the meeting's work.

#### SOLOVYEV ATTENDS LENINGRAD CONFERENCES

PM031124 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 November 1986 first edition carries on page 2 a 300-word TASS report datelined Leningrad, 31 October, and headed "A Course of Practical Actions," reporting a "roundtable" meeting with employees of the journal KOMMUNIST held at the Izhorskiy Zavod machine building association on 31 October, and a "conference of teachers from the social science faculties of Leningrad's educational establishments" held on the same date. The report says:

"The meeting and the conference were addressed by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom."

#### SOLOVYEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO LENINGRAD SHIPYARD

LD060521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Yet another Order of Lenin has appeared upon the banner of the Leningrad Zhdanov Shipyard. This is one of the city's front-ranking enterprises. Now the aurora cruiser is being restored here, and the first of a new series of machine-vessels, the "Sergey Kirov," is being prepared for launching. Shipyard team leader Yurov and Emilyanov, shipyard director, were presented with the Orders of Lenin and Gold Hammer and Sickle medals. [passage omitted] The awards were presented by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom [passage omitted]

#### PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON COMBATING PROPAGANDA

PM310844 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "With the Weapon of Truth"]

[Text] We live in a socialist society -- a society of social cohesion, justice, and optimism. Today it is at a turning point in its development. The times have set tasks of unprecedented novelty and scope, which must be resolved in a historically short space of time. Resolved in the interests of improving socialism, for the sake of man and for man's benefit.

Since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress there has been more openness and democracy in our life and discipline has become stronger. This is exerting a positive influence on the political and moral atmosphere in the country, and positive developments are taking place in the national economy.

The more actively the creative potential of the party and all the people is utilized in renewing Soviet society and the more rapidly the shortcomings are eliminated from our life and it becomes more dynamic, the more zealous are the attempts by imperialist propaganda to misrepresent the nature of the revolutionary changes in the USSR, discredit socialism, and distort the nature of Soviet democracy and the principles of social justice. The ruling circles of the bourgeoisie and their ideologists try furiously to prove that the vital forces of the socialist system are running out and that the restructuring begun in the Soviet Union is doomed to failure. At the same time they deliberately misrepresent the essence of our foreign policy and the Soviet peace initiatives. In particular, feverish efforts are now being made in the United States to make the process begun in Reykjavik grind to a halt; the main propaganda forces have been thrown into the defense of SDI: It is represented as the sole salvation from the "Soviet threat," but in reality every possible effort is being made to justify the militarist circles' desire to take offensive weapons into space and achieve military superiority. In a work, in terms of scale, content, and means, the current psychological war which has been unleashed against the USSR and the entire socialist community constitutes an acute form of ideological aggression.

Of course, there are no grounds for exaggerating the influence of imperialist propaganda. We all know well the real value of all kinds of prophets and prophecies. However, we have no right to forget that the ideological struggle is a struggle for people's minds, their understanding of the world, their vital, social, and spiritual values. We face a sophisticated class enemy. He has created a vast machine for mass propaganda equipped with modern technical means and a crew of well trained haters of socialism.

The party calls on us to see the true meaning of the aspirations of our ideological enemies and to expose in good time all their subterfuges and tactics, using Leninist truth as our weapon. The resourcefulness and unprincipled approach of bourgeois propaganda must be opposed by the high professionalism of our ideological workers, the morality of the socialist society, and the bold, creative nature of Marxist-Leninist propaganda. An aggressive approach is needed -- both as regards exposing ideological subversion and in conveying truthful information about socialism's real advantages and the socialist way of life.

Many party organizations have stepped up their attention toward the struggle against bourgeois propaganda. In a number of republics, krais, and oblasts the appropriate commissions have won a good reputation. In the Ukraine and Belorussia great significance is attached to coordinating the activity of the mass media, ideological departments, organizations, and scientific institutions. In Latvia and Estonia wide use is made of propaganda groups made up of leading party, soviet, and economic workers and scientists. Maritime Kray has begun to use more diverse forms and methods of conducting counterpropaganda in the collectives.

At the same time there are serious omissions. The necessary work is not yet being done everywhere in a flexible way, to cover all strata of the population. In the labor collectives urgent measures are not always implemented to step up individual work of people who are apolitical or suffer from religious or nationalist prejudices. At times our ideological workers devote most of their attention to responding to the enemy's attacks, without taking preventive, aggressive actions. [paragraph continues]

In the propaganda of the Soviet way of life cliches and stereotypes are encountered; at times this work lacks emotional expressiveness, and the method of comparing and contrasting the opposing socioeconomic systems is rarely used. The cause is hampered by the tendency to avoid answering tricky questions from the working people and to delay too long in amending the content and forms of this work in the light of the ideological opponent's actions in a specific situation. Many party organizations have yet to elaborate a system for studying public opinion and fail to inquire into the degree of ideological influence on individual categories of working people.

The party demands an increase in the effectiveness of counterpropaganda work. We who are building the most just society on earth have no reason to be on the defensive in the struggle against our ideological opponents. In our time it is extremely important to demonstrate convincingly and vividly, using concrete examples, the revolutionary essence of the changes in all spheres of Soviet society's life. It is necessary, as the CPSU Program says, to bring the people the truth about real socialism, about the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy, and at the same time to reveal in a well argued way the antipopular, antihuman nature of imperialism, above all American imperialism, and its reliance on military force, terrorism, falsifications, and ideological subversion.

One of the most important tasks for all our mass information and propaganda media is to cultivate in Soviet people a high sense of patriotism and internationalism, political awareness, vigilance, intolerance of bourgeois ideology, and the ability to evaluate social phenomena from class standpoints and uphold the ideals and spiritual values of socialism. It is important for every person to realize that his creative labor and creative energy serve as a reliable basis for the implementation of our constructive foreign policy, our peace offensive, and the active struggle against the nuclear threat and for lasting peace on earth.

The success of ideological education work depends largely on cadres. This work must be done by people who have profound communist convictions, who think in the new way appropriate to our times, to the revolutionary restructuring in the country, and to the specific features of the present international situation. In this connection the CPSU and its Central Committee attach great significance to training propaganda cadres and developing in them the ability to respond correctly and in a well argued way to the working people's tricky questions and to link those questions organically with the tasks of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might.

#### TWO CHERNOBYL FIREFIGHTERS HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

LD051927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Kiev: Soviet people preserve a grateful memory of Viktor Kibenok and Vladimir Pravik who on the night of 26 April were the first to battle the fire which broke out at the Chernobyl AES. For their fortitude, heroism, and selfless actions displayed when dealing with the accident at the Chernobyl AES, Internal Service Lieutenants Kibenok and Pravik have had the lofty name of Hero of the Soviet Union conferred on them posthumously. Today, their relatives and fellow servicemen got together at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman of the Presidium of the UKSSR Supreme Soviet, handed over to the mothers of Viktor and Vladimir, Irina Iosifovna and Natalya Ivanovna, the high awards which their sons have been honored with.

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS YELTSIN ON DEVELOPMENTS

LD242126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1540 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (TANJUG) -- The fact that major changes in the party, economic and other areas have taken place in the Soviet Union recently does not mean that an emergency situation of sorts has arisen. This is a natural process and it is not good when it comes to a standstill, said Moscow Committee First Secretary and Soviet party Politburo candidate Boris Yeltsin in an interview to the Belgrade weekly NIN.

In a detailed interview covering a wide range of topics particularly the internal development of the Soviet Union Yeltsin, speaking of cadres, rejected the view that the shift was governed by the generation criterion, on "by facts from identity cards", as he said, but rather on the basis of work performance, thinking, and work.

The deep processes underway in the Soviet Union, especially after the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, require major redeployments of people, especially the leadership.

He recalls that the congress documents gave priority to social issues, and the improvement of the living standard. The latest actions have affected those who have lived easily and comfortably in situations of stagnation, Yeltsin underlined.

According to Yeltsin, major work lies ahead in strengthening the structure of the cadres which could accept these tasks and take on the burden now borne by the party. In the current redeployment, efforts are exerted to get rid of those whose adjustment is merely of a cosmetic nature, thus discrediting the entire action.

"We analyse, and if we see that a person is incapable of responding to new demands, or that he does not work in keeping with congress documents -- we replace him, without paying much heed to the foreign press when it accuses us to a "purge" of sorts, the persecution of cadres", Yeltsin was categorical.

He said that tasks the Soviet people must complete by the end of the century are enormous: To double the country's production potential, to change substantially the character of work and to change the way of life. In new conditions, Yeltsin added, there is no room for untouchable authority, unerring leaders, double morals.

Speaking on Moscow's development, Yeltsin said that the number of Moscow residents will rise from 8.7 million to 9.5 by the end of the century. The figure is presented on the basis of plans envisaging that each family should be provided with its own modern flat by the end of the century. Today, there are about one million Moscow residents living in "communal" flats, while further 800 thousand still lack the required living space.

CPSU CC MAKES DECISION ON COLLECTIVE CONTRACT SYSTEM

PM041525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee: On the Widespread Introduction of the 'Mosobltselstroy' No. 18 Trust's Experience of Work Using the Collective Contract"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee notes that the collective of the "Mosobltselstroy" No. 18 Trust, headed by Comrade N.I. Travkin -- developing team forms of labor organization and incentives -- ensured their consistent application to larger structural subdivisions and as from 1985 switched the whole construction and installation trust to the collective contract. This intensified the economic interests of the collective of workers, engineering and technical staff, and employees in accelerating the commissioning of capacities and projects with high quality work, increasing labor productivity, and making rational use of resources.

As a result, in 1985 the previously unprofitable trust made a profit of R1.5 million on virtually the same material basis and handed over 50 percent more marketable construction output than in the previous year. Labor productivity increased by more than 20 percent, average wages rose by 11 percent, and prime costs fell by 12 percent. Last year and this year the trust has commissioned all the capacities and project envisaged by the plan and considerably increased the volumes of contract work. Labor and production discipline have considerably strengthened. Work to make wide use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in construction production and to use rationalization and invention increased. The labor collective's influence on all aspects was stepped up via the trust's economic council, which includes 80 percent of workers.

The trust's leadership and party organization, relying on the economic councils, which are organs of self-management for the trust and its subdivisions, managed to overcome quite a few difficulties created by the prevailing practice in planning, financing, and organizing construction and by the refusal of a certain section among the workers and engineering and technical staff to accept the principles of the new collaboration between leaders and the collective on a broad democratic basis, carried out cadre transfers, and promoted young, enterprising workers to key areas.

The positive results of the trust's work using the collective contract were possible thanks to the joint cohesive actions of leaders and workers and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and active, interested assistance from the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and other central departments, and the Moscow party obkom.

The CPSU Central Committee believes that when the collective contract is introduced on a wide scale into construction and other spheres, it should be viewed as a most important method of ensuring the fundamental restructuring of the country's construction complex and of improving the economic management mechanism.

Union republic communist party Central Committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, and ministries and departments must begin organizational and mass political work to introduce the collective contract widely in construction and other sectors. The attention of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs should be focused on making comprehensive use of this method to increase labor productivity, improve construction quality and switch to normative schedules for the construction of projects and the commissioning of capacities, and consistently introduce full financial autonomy, self-capitalization, and self-financing in construction organizations and enterprises.

It is very important to comprehensively support and develop democratic principles in construction management and to enhance the role of labor collectives' councils and other forms of socialist self-management in the formulation and implementation of economic and social development plans and in increasing working people's labor and social activeness and creative initiative, inculcating practical administrative and management skills, and instilling in each worker the sense of being the true master of the country.

The USSR Gosstroy, construction ministries and departments, and the leaders of construction projects are instructed to implement the necessary measures to ensure the introduction of the collective contract everywhere while paying special attention to improving the work of all links in the construction process.

It is necessary to organize the training of engineering and technical staff, team leaders, and workers in work methods based on the collective contract and in economic machinery for managing construction production. It is necessary to publish in large print runs brochures and posters showing the advantages of collective forms of labor organization and remuneration and of the development of financial autonomy and self-management in construction production.

The USSR Gosstroy, the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, the AUCCTU, and ministries and departments must create all the conditions for the widespread introduction of the collective contract in construction and give labor collectives the necessary autonomy and flexibility in attaining highly effective end results.

As an experiment the "Mosoblselstroy" No. 18 Trust must be allowed to independently allocate the profit left at its disposal and to conclude direct economic contracts for the performance of work for enterprises and organizations and for the population over and above the established state plan.

#### IZVESTIYA EXPLAINS NEW APPROACH TO WAGE SETTING

PM041553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Yu. Rytov "Economic Review": "Earned Rubles"]

[Text] In the years of Soviet power we have done a great deal to reinforce and assert in life the principle of social justice in order to ensure that labor -- and labor alone -- determines a position in our society and that the extent of consumption has its "golden" equivalent in the extent of labor.

And yet we are well aware that we have not managed to wholly solve this task. The 27th CPSU Congress noted with concern the impermissibility of so-called "wage padding" [vyvodilovka], the payment of unearned money, the allocation of undeserved bonuses, and the establishment of "guaranteed" wage rates unconnected to a worker's labor input. It was stressed quite definitely that the state's policy in the wages sphere must ensure that wages are strictly dependent on the quantity and quality of work.

The decisive steps to eradicate unearned income are an important landmark in the practical implementation of this policy. However, it is no less important for earned income to fully accord with everyone's real contribution in order to ensure that each ruble they earn is based on a solid foundation determined by the quantity and quality of work.

Measures have been worked out to improve wage organization and introduce new wage rates and salaries for workers in production sectors of the national economy. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution on this question envisages improving the entire organization of wages, enhancing the role of the wage rate system, stepping up the effectiveness of bonus allocation, incentive payments, and supplements, and improving norm setting.

It is hard to overestimate the importance of the adopted decisions. If only because they concern the vital interests of 75 million people. This includes all workers, specialists, and leaders of enterprises in the material production sphere: industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, and communications.

It is planned to increase workers' wage rates by 20-25 percent on average. However, those words -- "on average" -- by no means indicate an across-the-board figure [usrednennost] for new wage rates, that is, a proportional increase in wages for workers in all categories. On the contrary, the new wage rates should more clearly reflect people's skills. The highest wage rate will apply to the most skilled workers. And therefore the gap between rates for people in the bottom and top [skill] categories will increase.

The pay received by engineering and technical workers will grow by 30-35 percent. The pay of leading categories of specialists -- designers, technologists, and foremen -- will increase by 40-45 percent. New skill categories are also planned for all specialists. For instance, instead of the two current positions of "engineer" and "senior engineer" there will be four skill categories: engineer, grade 2 engineer, grade 1 engineer, and leading engineer. The aim is clear: to more closely link specialists' pay to their real skills and creative output. Furthermore, bonuses of up to 50 percent can be granted to the most productive [rezultativnyy] personnel.

Thus, the task is to ensure that earned rubles more accurately reflect the real contribution made by each worker to production. However, where are these additional rubles to come from?

The increase in wage and salary rates will take place on a fundamentally new basis. Labor collectives themselves must earn the funds for these purposes. By doing what? By improving their entire economic activity. In other words, by using new equipment and new techniques, enhancing production and labor organization, improving norm setting, and combining professions and service zones.

And the main route here is to introduce the new economic mechanism, total financial autonomy, and self-financing. The improvement of wages is essentially part and parcel of this work.

We have many collectives in various sectors of the economy that are already successfully conducting this work on an experimental basis. Let us cite yet again, for instance, the experience of the Belorussian railway workers. They have proved that substantial labor productivity growth can be achieved on the basis of the widespread combination of professions and jobs, the expansion of service zones, and job certification. They have succeeded in releasing 12,000 people. Wage fund savings have reached R29 million. The funds saved have gone into increasing the wage and salary rates of workers who have shouldered an additional burden. As a result their average earnings have grown by R25 a month.

Is such work open to other collectives? Absolutely. Here is a report from the Odessa Railroad, which along with eight other main railroads has been introducing the Belorussian experience since the start of this year. [paragraph continues]

Here around 7,000 people have already been released. Wage fund savings have exceeded R5 million. And since July wage and salary rates for the first group of workers, which covers 25,000 people, have started to be increased.

Of course, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that considerable numbers of production collectives encounter serious difficulties in seeking resources to improve wages. These are primarily the collectives which make small profits or even work at a loss, increasing their financial debt to their partners and the state.

What situation, for instance, may light industry enterprises whose output is not in demand find themselves in? Currently the collectives working at warehouses have a carefree life. They receive regular wages and sometimes even bonuses. However, from 1987 the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry -- like a number of other sectors -- will switch to the new work system. And that means that their financial prosperity and collectives' wages will depend not on the output produced but on the output sold. On rubles that are really earned. And not tomorrow but today, when it is necessary to seek new approaches to the job by gearing ourselves to people's real needs. Earned rubles must fully accord with the quantity and quality of labor and its final national economic result.

#### NOVOSTI COMMENTS ON PRICES, EARNINGS, REFORM

AU041125 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Leonid Korenev, NOVOSTI economic commentator: "Economic Reform in the USSR: What Will Happen to Prices and Earnings?"]

[Text] The economic reform in the USSR is in full swing. Administrative methods of national economic management are increasingly making way for purely economic methods. The main implication of this for thousands of Soviet enterprises is a transition from the use of the state budget toward self-financing. For the time being, there are two such enterprises -- the well-known Avto VAZ automobile company in Togliatti and the Somy machine building association in the Ukraine. In 1987 the same conditions will be introduced for a few hundred enterprises of various branches (such as petrochemistry, apparatus technology, and the merchant fleet) and in the future all sectors of the economy will be governed by them.

It goes without saying that even in the past most enterprises in the country were profitable. Otherwise the economy would not have functioned. But the ministries' rigid "patronage" and the retention of profits by the "center" were not only an impediment to initiative but also to efficiency growth. Restrictions are now being removed and energetic managers are thus obtaining sufficient possibilities and incentives to improve financial indicators.

However, in an economy everything is interwoven and there is no rose without a thorn. The restructuring of the economic mechanism inevitably affects the system of prices and earnings as well. This system used to be directed and determined by state agencies, which is still the case today. This naturally generated certain difficulties but the system also provided guarantees. Earnings used to be increased in a centralized fashion and their growth was hardly dependent on the successes of given enterprises, or on the lack of them. [paragraph continues]

The same was true of prices, both wholesale and retail prices. Their setting by way of directives has become so deeply ingrained that some economists started entertaining the illusory notion that it is possible to change wholesale prices while leaving retail prices "frozen." Indeed, this is exactly what happened out of social considerations. It will do to mention meat and dairy products, whose retail prices have been maintained at a level that far from covers the costs. The difference of R40 to R50 billion has been covered from the state budget. However, this system does not provide the incentive to increase production, which is, after all, unprofitable. Economists -- among them authorities such as Academician Tatyana Zaslavskaya -- therefore claim that it would be quite sensible to raise retail prices and to "distribute" subsidies from the budget in a differentiated fashion in the form of allowances added to salaries, pensions, and so forth. This measure itself requires very complicated calculations and, even so, it would be painful for some people.

Changes in the prices and fees for communal services, which are traditionally cheap in the USSR, are now in the stage of negotiations. And changes in the sphere of earnings are already beginning to take place. The 12th Soviet 5-Year Plan (1986-90), like its predecessors, laid down the growth of earnings in industry. But for the first time this growth must be earned by the staff of the pertinent enterprises and will not be ensured from the budget. Besides, to prevent leveling (where everyone gets a raise, but a weak one that is not palpable) there will also be differentiated bonuses dependent on individual contribution. There is, in fact, no one who would deny the need for and the correctness of the new approach, but...on the theoretical plane only. When the matter reaches practical life, it transpires that many people feel uncomfortable. Personal contribution is assessed by the collective and this assessment must be well-founded. Emotions come to the fore in such situations. To avoid this problem in so gigantic a branch as apparatus technology (this branch is among the first to be affected by the reform), they [antecedent not specified] decided not to use a differentiated wage scale and "scattered" the increase according to egalitarian principles. In this way they virtually annulled the role of the increase in earnings as an incentive. Such is the force of inertia, created over long years.

Inertia in psychology is the main danger for the fate of the economic reform in the USSR. The deeper the reform penetrates, the greater is the resistance to it. That is, after all, the natural law of movement. But people in the USSR do not want to stop in the middle of the road and an ever growing number of them are beginning to understand that the process of restructuring the economic mechanism is rather a dramatic one, but also a positive one. The system of prices and earnings is becoming dynamic and is beginning to depend not on the will of the "omniscient" center but on the efforts of the labor collectives themselves.

#### PRAVDA ON ECONOMISTS' ROLE IN RESTRUCTURING

PM051102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Economists and the Restructuring"]

[Excerpts] The scale of the restructuring makes high demands on workers in all specialties and sectors. The party, it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, will seek to organize work in such a way that everyone, in his appointed sector, acts professionally and energetically, without being afraid to take responsibility. Important tasks face economists working in the national economy. [paragraph continues]

They are called upon to be the navigators of the restructuring, elaborate concrete ways and means of transferring enterprises to the new methods of economic management, and seek unutilized reserves for increasing production efficiency and accelerating the economic and social development of labor collectives. The quality of plans and norms, the promptness and reliability of accounting, and the effectiveness of the labor incentive system depend on their knowledge and skill. [passage omitted]

Structural and economic preparations for the comprehensive transfer of all industry to the new conditions of economic management from the beginning of 1987 are now nearing completion. The load on the economic services of enterprises and ministries is increasing considerably. The standard of economic services for the team contract and other, bigger forms of contractual organization and labor remuneration must be improved. The time has come to give economists incentives not for being able to draw up a "favorable" account, but for really seeking out and utilizing reserves for savings and thrift. [passage omitted]

The 27th CPSU Congress set the task of really mastering economic methods of leadership and elaborating and introducing progressive norms and normatives. In order to resolve these questions a permanent Commission on Improving Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery was set up. In conjunction with ministries and departments, it carries out work on transferring sectors to the new conditions of economic management. Time is pressing. It is necessary to convey normatives to the associations and enterprises more rapidly. It is a question of getting rid of obsolete instructions and other regulations, extending the labor collectives' real autonomy, and making more fruitful use of the principles of self-financing and paying your own way.

The pricing system needs major improvements. It should do more to promote "antiexpenditure" processes in production and provide incentives for the introduction of whatever is new and advanced. Here too economists should display not only practical efficiency, but also civic maturity and scientific objectivity. It is important to ensure that in conditions of full financial autonomy the associations and enterprises have the opportunity to earn funds for themselves in order to improve the technical standard and quality of output and develop the social infrastructure. Here it is necessary to utilize state credits skillfully, ensuring a high return.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently examined the question of the tasks arising in the course of practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution on improving the system of wages in production sectors of the national economy and increasing wages out of the resources earned by the labor collectives. The priority in pay will be given to more skilled labor. This reform will affect 75 million people employed in all sectors of industry, construction, transport and communications, and agriculture. Here too there is a prominent role for economists and norm setters, which will require a profound understanding of innovations and a psychological break with the customary approaches to this matter. [passage omitted]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-5 NOV REPORTED

LD060342 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 3-5 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 November

Tashkent Oblast in Uzbekistan today began selling surplus cotton to the state. In the republic as a whole, cotton harvesting is proceeding slowly and the situation in Bukhara and Kashka Darya Oblasts is particularly alarming. (0304)

The cotton harvest drive in Tajikistan has entered its final stage. Since the beginning of harvesting, more than 850,000 metric tons of cotton, or 95 percent of the plan target for the year, has arrived at procurement points. Almost one-third of the raw cotton gathered is made up of particularly valuable fine fibrous varieties. (1200)

Udmurt farmers have supplied more than 240,000 metric tons of grain to the state granaries, which is one-third more than planned (1600)

4 November

No fileworthy items monitored.

5 November

Kazakhstan has today completed its autumn plowing plan. Almost 20 million hectares have been plowed using techniques to protect against wind erosion. (0700)

Tula Oblast has produced more than 72,000 metric tons of potatoes. The task has been fulfilled for the production of potatoes. (1200)

KOLKHOZ, SOVKHOZ MARKETING FAILURES NOTED

LD310444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

["News Of The Agro-Industrial Complex," program presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Excerpt] I shall begin with the field work which is coming to an end throughout the country.

Grain crops have been harvested practically everywhere. Only in the Urals and Udmurtia and on individual fields are mechanized workers completing threshing work while overcoming bad weather conditions. The selling of grain to the state is continuing. By the start of the present week, nine union republics had fulfilled grain procurement plans. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of 34 krais, oblasts, and autonomous republics of the Russian federation, of 14 oblasts of the Ukraine and 10 of Kazakhstan have coped with their tasks.

Now, all the energies of the farms have been concentrated on completing the harvesting of the latest crops. Sunflowers have been threshed on 88 percent of all the sown area. The farms the Ukraine have practically ended this work. Work is now under way on the fields of Kazakhstan and the Volga Valley. One of the latest crops is soya. Its harvest is significantly exceeding that of last year. The harvesting of oil-seeds is still going on in the Far East and in Kazakhstan and in the Transcaucasian republics.

Sugarbeet is a crop requiring significant labor input, and a large amount of transport to deliver the raw material to factories. It has to be said that this autumn, the beet conveyors are operating in a fairly organized way. Up until 27 October, beets had been lifted on 98 percent of the whole sown area. Today we received the report that beet lifting had been completed in one of the major beet-sowing republics: the Ukraine.

This year it is possible to speak about certain positive improvements in potato-growing. Almost everywhere, the harvest of this crop has increased. In Belorussia, it proved to be largest in the country: 209 quintals per hectare.

One would like to dwell in more detail on the harvesting of vegetables. The thing is that this year, for the first time, kolkhozes and sovkhoses were granted the right to sell up to 30 percent of the plan volume of vegetable sales at kolkhoz markets and through consumer cooperative societies. This decision by the government met with great approval in the agro-industrial complex. After all, it bore the promise of additional income for farms, made it possible to resolve more effectively many aspects of product sales, and, most important, the consumers were to be the winners because both the range and quantity of vegetables on sale were to be increased. Thus, the press service of the USSR Central Statistical Administration has provided us with the following information. Instead of 33 percent, only about 2 percent of vegetables have been sold by farms at kolkhoz markets and consumer cooperative. That is in the country as a whole, but in Belorussian, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Estonia, and a number of other republics it is less than 1 percent. The opportunities offered to the farms have proved to be unused. I think that a serious analysis of this state of affairs should be made at the USSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex to find what has gone wrong in the economic mechanism, for it would appear that the benefits should be general. [passage omitted -- Ruvinskiy introduces a report by our correspondent Petr Makritskiy (phon.) from a Vitebsk Oblast kolkhoz where he interviews a milkmaid who enthuses about how well they have prepared for the winter, and with the kolkhoz chairman who says that the specialists on the farm have begun to operate on a financial autonomy basis and outlines general improvements).

#### DAGESTAN FARMS REPORTED UNPROFITABLE AT PLENUM

LD310939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A plenum of Dagestan Obkom is being held in Makhachkala today. [passage omitted]

Over 130 Kolkhozes and sovkhoses, one-quarter of the farms in the mountainous republic, are unprofitable at the moment. More than 200 achieve a low level profit, year in, year out. The participants in the plenum will examine this situation in detail and study the tasks of party, local Soviet, and economic bodies in Dagestan to intensify work lagging sovkhoses and kolkhozes.

III. 6 Nov 86

U S S R   N A T I O N A L   A F F A I R S  
S C I E N T I F I C   A F F A I R S

U 1

COSMOS-1789 SPACE RESEARCH SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD311524 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1508 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- Another artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1789, was launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research in the interests of various industries of the USSR's national economy and of international cooperation.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: period of revolution 89.3 minutes; apogee 316 km; perigee 196 km; orbital inclination 82.6 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

TASS REPORTS 19TH MEETING OF INTERCOSMOS MEMBERS

LD051744 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia November 5 TASS -- The 19th annual meeting of the leaders of the national coordination agencies of the Intercosmos program member countries has been held here. It was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, The German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

The results of the joint research and experiments carried out under the Intercosmos program over the past year in the fields of space physics, meteorology, biology and medicine, communications and remote sensing of the earth were discussed at the meeting.

The successful implementation of the international Venus-Halley's Comet project was pointed out as one of the major achievements of the cooperation program. The Vega-1 and Vega-2 automatic interplanetary stations conducted direct research into Halley's Comet.

Unique scientific results were obtained, and the shape and the size of the comet's nucleus and its composition were determined during the experiment.

The international "Geoex-86" aerospace experiment has been conducted in the territory of the GDR with a view to studying the dynamics of various types of geosystems through remote sensing methods.

The "Inland Water Reservoirs" experiment with the participation of socialist countries' specialists dealt with the development of methods to watch water reservoirs from space after the example of the Rybinsk water reservoir in the USSR.

Much attention was given to the development of space communications and TV broadcasting as well as to meteorology matters. Joint work was continued to prepare new space research and experiments and to process and analyze the scientific data obtained.

The participants in the meeting considered matters aimed at further raising the effectiveness and improving the forms of cooperation and at utilizing joint scientific results in the national economies of the Intercosmos program member countries.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

AKHROMEYEV PRESENTS MILITARY AWARDS 1 NOV

## Honors Staff Academy

PMO41924 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[Correspondent Major N. Burbyga report: "In Honor of the Academy's Jubilee"]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the creation of the K. Ye. Voroshilov USSR Armed Forces General Staff Academy was held at Moscow's M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army 1 November. The festive meeting was opened by Army General G.I. Salmanov, chief of the academy.

Those assembled were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. He read a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, congratulating the academy's command, professorial and tutorial staff, and students on the jubilee. Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev attached to the academy's combat banner the Order of the Red Banner, which has been awarded to it for its great services in training leading officer cadres. He noted that the academy's graduates make a great contribution to the cause of strengthening Army and Naval combat readiness, and dwelt on the tasks facing the academy's personnel in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the demands for the restructuring of the higher military school.

The academy's collective was congratulated on the 50th anniversary by O.A. Korolev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Colonel General V.N. Konchits, chief of the M.V. Frunze Military Academy; Col Gen V.M. Arkhipov, commander of Moscow Military District; and Lieutenant General E. Liska, deputy chief of General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The festive meeting was attended by N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Administrative Organs Section; Army Gen A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen Yu. P. Maksimov, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.M. Yefimov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, and Army Gen I.N. Shkadov. The Twice Order of the Red Banner A.V. Aleksandrov Soviet Army Academic Song and Dance Ensemble gave a concert after the festive meeting.

## Lauds Defense Ministry Archive

PMO41928 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[S. Petrovskiy report: "High Award"]

[Text] The Order of the Red Banner was presented to the USSR Ministry of Defense Central Archive 1 November. The award is in recognition of its contribution to the cause of safekeeping documents and materials of historical importance, the extensive work done with Great Patriotic War veterans, and on the 50th anniversary of its formation. The high award was presented to the collective of the Archive by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. The festive meeting was addressed by Major General N.I. Lutsev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Central Archive, and representatives of party and soviet organizations from the city of Podolsk.